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THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. COVENY,  
42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (BLACK WATCH), KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



THE LATE COLONEL P. H. EYRE,  
38TH (SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE) REGIMENT, KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: KHARTOUM, FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. GRANT, F.R.S., TAKEN IN APRIL, 1863.

The steam-boat is introduced to show the spot from which Sir Charles Wilson reconnoitred the town.



## OUR NOTEBOOK

The Government were saved from being harassed by one vexed question at the resumption of the Session by the sound judgment of Mr. Arthur Peel. It was only natural that the criminal attempts to blow up the House of Commons and Westminster Hall by dynamite should be followed by the institution of stringent rules for regulating the admission of the public to hear the debates. Members of both Houses will, no doubt, exercise due caution in the issue of orders, and also in their personal introductions. Now the objectionable restrictions which would greatly and needlessly have impeded the members of the Press in the discharge of their duties in the inner Lobby and in the Galleries have been gracefully withdrawn, it is not necessary to dwell upon the manifest impropriety there would have been in putting a serviceable body of gentlemen to signal inconvenience. On the contrary, the Speaker of the House of Commons has increased the high estimation in which he was held by his frank and courteous withdrawal of the unduly severe rules in regard to the Press.

To read what is written about "Carmen Sylva" and other Royal personages who make literature, it would seem as if sovereigns and the consorts of sovereigns did something extraordinary, and showed a certain condescension by becoming authors. Can it be forgotten that King David and King Solomon wrote such poetry as even "Carmen Sylva," Queen—not of Sheba, but—of Roumania, could no more equal than she could fly? Are the works of Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor and "philosopher," of the Princess Anna Comnena, of Alfred the Great, of French Charles the Ninth, who wrote about hunting, of "Marguerite des Marguerites," and all the rest of them, blotted out of remembrance? Why, Royal authors, poets and poetesses, swarm; and common authors, if it so please them, may reflect that Royal brethren of their craft date from remote antiquity, and that, so far, there is a sort of lineage to be traced between King Solomon and "the poet Close."

The question as to "who shot the dog" has been set at rest: it was not a Volunteer, but a farm-bailiff (who, by-the-way, may be a Volunteer) at Sevenoaks, and the dog he shot was "a young pedigree bull-dog." The farm-bailiff, being sued in the County Court, pleaded that the dog in life showed symptoms of hydrophobia, but a veterinary surgeon deposed that the dog after death and dissection showed no such symptoms, and the farm-bailiff had to pay five guineas, "with costs." It is a pity that dogs cannot be made to carry a written character about with them, for it is very difficult sometimes to distinguish between what is hydrophobia and what is "all fun" on the part of an eccentric dog. The case, however, is so far satisfactory in that it establishes the value of "a young pedigree bull-dog" according to the Cocker of the Sevenoaks County Court: five pounds five shillings.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum" is an excellent precept; but if all that has been written about the Hamburg firm of "South Sea Kings" must be accepted, there appears to be very little "bonum" indeed to be said of the lately deceased Herr Godeffroy, the founder of the "concern." He was probably a pattern of every virtue in his domestic circle; but, unfortunately, all we are told has to do with his principles of business, and they seem to have been quite shocking, if at least he is to be held responsible for the administration of his "kingdom," and if to him is to be applied the maxim, "Qui facit per alium, facit per se." Still, even the Godeffroys, whose kingdom, by-the-way, has fallen, if they did decree that "no article was" to be "sold for less than one hundred per cent on its prime cost," gave the people they employed a personal interest in the traffic, and tried their hardest to oust the sponge-like "middleman." Howbeit, the "middleman," if not too receptively sponge-like, is a very useful person, and no doubt holds the same debatable views as another about the necessity of living.

Hardly has one season's pantomime reached the zenith of its popularity before arrangements must be made for the following year. Such gigantic dimensions have scenery and effects now reached, that it takes nearly twelve months to model and carry out all the masks, armour, and grotesques, design and make the dresses, paint the canvas, and arrange the company. Already has Mr. Augustus Harris, of Drury-Lane Theatre, settled that "Aladdin" is to be the subject of his annual for 1885-6; and he has entered into engagements with those favourites of children Messrs. Nicholls and Campbell, Mr. Charles Lauri, the Misses Mario, and report says that he has persuaded the eminent burlesque actress, Miss Nellie Farren, to abandon the Gaiety, where she has been for nearly ten years, in favour of the National playhouse. To provide three hours of stage entertainment takes months of energy and thought, and occupies the attention of hundreds of people.

The change which has been announced for this year in the value and distribution of Queen's Plates, has been the death-blow of flat-racing at Ipswich. So far as sport goes, there is no reason perhaps for regret; but from the sentimental point of view it is lamentable to see poor Ipswich deprived for ever of the Royal Plate which had been its mainstay, yearly or every other year, from 1727. But the time is past when lords and gentlemen would send their horses away from home to run for one hundred guineas, and would have sent them to the antipodes for three hundred; and, on the other hand, it would seem that, even at the best of times, neither the Duke of Ancaster, nor Lord Goyer, nor Mr. W. Crofts, nor anybody else, could make horse-racing, any more than Cardinal Wolsey could make his college, a flourishing institution at Ipswich. No doubt it is too near Newmarket and Cambridge.

If history repeats itself, so does petty literary or phemistic criticism. The old controversy appears to have arisen again about "a" or "an" before an "h." Once upon a time, it seemed to have been settled that the article was originally "one," and that the question was whether to talk about "a" or "an" was not to put the cart before the horse, the "a" having been used because of the difficulty in pronouncing "an" (which had superseded "one") before consonants. The correct thing would seem, therefore, to be that you should use "an" whenever it can be used without inconvenience. It would be distressing to pronounce distinctly "an parallelogram"; but it is generally easy to pronounce "an" before the aspirate without much or any modification. In the sixty-eighth Psalm ("Prayer Book") and elsewhere, we find "an" before "horse," in the words "magnify Him that rideth upon the heavens as it were upon an horse"; and surely nobody would argue that the reader was intended to say "orse" or "oss," like a stableman. It does not follow, therefore, that, when "an" is written or pronounced before the aspirate, the aspirate is necessarily to be ignored altogether.

Amongst other depressing effects, the departure of the Guards for Egypt will prove disastrous to the London tradesmen. A season that promised to be bright and profitable now looks dull and gloomy, for in all the choice spirits of society there are none more sought after than the young Guardsmen, none more popular at balls and entertainments, none so free with their money, and none so generally jovial. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the fortune of war should take them away, for should her Majesty so desire, the Household Brigade need not be called out. With regard to ordinary regiments of cavalry and infantry, they are under the orders of the War Office absolutely, but it is the prerogative of the Queen to deal autocratically if she please with the Guards. As a rule, they do not expect, except in cases of absolute urgency, to be called away from England, though of late they have done good service in the East, and useful work in Ireland. No movements or changes of stations of the Household Brigade can be made without the express authority of the Court, and it is invariably asked for, on this occasion pressed for. Indeed, it is currently reported that her Majesty was very loth to give her consent to their employment, but she yielded to the personal persuasion of the Marquis of Hartington. Society will naturally be excited and anxious during the season, for most of the noblest families in the realm have a relative or two in the Guards.

The extra vigilance properly practised by the detectives who now swarm round about the public buildings occasions some rather curious occurrences. One day this week a gentleman was entering the Law Courts, and carrying in his hand what appeared to the official to be a suspicious-looking black bag, was courteously requested to allow its contents to be inspected. Laughingly, the bearer of the parcel assented. But it contained nothing more dangerous than some clean muslin bands and a packet of sandwiches, while the supposed dynamiter proved to be one of her Majesty's Judges, learned in the law. Although it would be convenient if the police officers were better acquainted with the personality of the frequenters of the buildings they guard, yet it must be admitted that a dozen mistakes like this are preferable to one blunder in the opposite direction. Rather search the pockets of the Lord Chancellor and all the Queen's Counsel than pass one ounce of nitro-glycerine.

While it is gratifying to note the progress towards recovery made by our wounded officers and men in the Soudan, it is still more satisfactory to us, and a great compliment to our medical schools, to find how competent the regimental doctors are to deal with battle-inflicted injuries. For the past thirty years—since the Crimea—English doctors have, happily, had little or no experience of bullet-wounds, and there must be many qualified surgeons in the Army who have never even seen a sabrecut or a spear thrust. Yet, when the time comes, they are skilful enough to deal with the sufferers as successfully as their German or French professional brethren, who were engaged in recent sanguinary European wars. This fact speaks volumes in favour of the hospital training, lectures, and general plan of education adopted by the authorities in England. Let us hope that, after the termination of the Egyptian Campaign, Army doctors may have another thirty years of study from books and hearsay only.

Soon the picture season will commence, and private views will be preceded by private receptions at their studios by popular artists. Amongst some of the interesting exhibits, will be Mr. Millais' large subject picture, painted to order for Sir Michael Bass, the Chevalier Desanges' portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in Masonic garb, and Mr. Joseph Clark's domestic groups of pretty children. It is not likely that Meissonier will show in England this season, though he has just completed two interesting studies. One, a grey sombre view of the banks of the Seine, near Poissy, with the figure of a solitary horseman; and the other, a family picture of a group of people playing ball. Every detail is depicted in this great French master's most minute style. Mr. Frith's contribution to Burlington House is an historical subject—"The Termination of John Knox's Interview with Mary Queen of Scots." The chief portrait there will be that of Lord Dufferin, by Mr. Frank Holl; while the popular President of the Royal Academy will, for a change, exhibit a huge piece of statuary. Mr. Luke Fildes has nearly completed a large work dealing with outdoor Venetian life. Mr. Vicat Cole has devoted himself to the portraiture of Father Thames; Mr. Herbert Schmalz is the exponent of Elaine, an idyll ever attractive to the artistic mind; Mr. Briton Riviere has expended a vast amount of time and pains on a picture entitled "The Sheep-Stealer"; and Mr. Marcus Stone has a new treatment of "The Gambler's Wife," with Gadshill, the country house of Charles Dickens, as a background.

M. David D'Angers, the son of the celebrated sculptor, has presented all his father's original medallions to the Louvre. This is a gift worth having.

The intimate associates of men of genius shine sometimes with a reflected glory, and we are glad to see that a biography will be shortly published of Thomas Poole, of Nether Stowey. He was a self-taught man, with fine qualities both of head and heart, and a keen appreciation of literary excellence, and at the close of the last century drew round him in his Somersetshire home the young poets who were destined to make a revolution in the art. With Poole, Coleridge formed, as Mr. Traill has lately told us, "one of the longest and closest friendships of his life." In a cottage belonging to Poole he prepared, in 1797, an edition of his poems, and the same year witnessed his memorable acquaintance with Wordsworth. In the same month of the same year, Charles and Mary Lamb appeared at the cottage, and of Elia, as well as of the two great poets, and their illustrious friend Southey, Poole was the genial host and intimate associate. It is said that a large number of letters, hitherto unpublished, will appear in the biography, and thus we are likely to have a fresh picture of a most interesting period of literary history.

"Better late than never" may have been the remark, perhaps, that occurred to Mr. William Fenwick when, according to report, he was "removed from Chester-le-Street Workhouse by a Sunderland solicitor" to clutch an inheritance of "£175,000, besides landed estates at Benwell, Holmside, and other places." Seventy-eight years of age, though, is rather late in the day; and that is said to be Mr. Fenwick's. If he be a descendant of the Mr. Fenwick, of Bywell, Northumberland, owner of the famous race-horse and sire, Match'em, he would, were he a younger man, be very likely to patronise the Turf; and, even as things are, it may not be amiss to mention the case of the once well-known Mr. Jemmy Golding, of Helmsley Moors, who, when he was "rising" ninety-two, remarked to Mr. John Scott, the celebrated "Wizard" of Whitewall, quite casually: "There are no hunters bred nowadays, Mr. Scott; I'll just away and buy some broodmares and breed a few."

The late M. Du Sommerard, director of the Hôtel Cluny, Paris, may be said to have met his death in the cause of his beloved museum. A few weeks ago he received a letter from a lady requesting an audience, and as he recognised the writing as that of a distinguished woman no longer young, he at once called on her. She received him in a superb salon filled with precious *objets d'art*, and took him through several rooms which were so completely occupied with similar treasures that even every inch of space under the beds was crowded. She told M. Du Sommerard that she and her late husband had made the collection, and as he was dead and had no relatives, and she had none of her own to leave it to, she wished to bequeath it to the Hôtel Cluny; adding that there was a similar collection at her country château, which was to be included, and invited him to go and inspect it. Of course he did so, and a catalogue was prepared, and also the outline of a legal document, giving all these valuables to the Cluny Museum. It was on leaving the notary's office after signing the deed which made over to the State a most valuable collection of works of art, that M. Du Sommerard caught the chill that in a few days brought him to the grave.

It is thought that the opening of the Antwerp Exposition Universelle, which was to have been at the beginning of May, will have to be postponed, on account of the number of demands for space that have recently come in. The building, in its original dimensions, was finished by Jan. 1, but it will have to be enlarged by about twenty thousand square yards. Belgian exhibits occupy the largest amount of space; France comes next; Germany has 6500 square yards, Russia 2000, Italy 4000, England 3600, and other countries have only asked for very small allotments. In all English exhibitions space is granted free, but as the promoters of the Antwerp scheme ask high prices, both for floor and partitions, they will probably make a great commercial success of their undertaking.

A magnificent ball was given last week by the King and Queen of Italy at the Quirinal. All accounts agree in declaring that Queen Marguerite looked charming, and that her dress was magnificent, but they differ as to its colour. No one knows what to call this particular nuance, and Dame Fashion herself has not yet named it; so one says that the tint was mastic, another styles it *raisin de Corinthe*, and a third Ophelia. This last is decidedly the prettiest appellation.

France evidently desires to claim all the prominent Arabs of the day, and has just discovered that Osman Digna is in reality one of her sons. He was born in 1832 at Rouen, and his real name is Alphonse Vinet; but his father dying when he was quite little, the widow, in 1837, married a merchant of Alexandria. This gentleman was French on his mother's side of the house and Egyptian on his father's, and very rich. He was extremely fond of his wife's child by her first marriage, insisted on his taking his name, and when he died, in 1842, left him a fortune of about £20,000. Money makes money, and Osman Digna, at the age of fifty, is probably very rich in real property, and also in the prestige which accompanies wealth in Eastern countries.

The Women's Suffrage question seems to be commanding almost as much attention in France as it does here. Though our Gallic neighbours reverence the weaker vessels chiefly as wives and mothers, they think that widows who may be good women of business, and are left by their husbands to manage large industrial establishments, ought to have the privilege of voting. The difficulty is to extend electoral power to experienced widows without including inexperienced maids and matrons.

The French Consul at Zanzibar has written to the Geographical Society a sad account of the scarcity of food in Central Africa. He says that famine drives the wretched natives to seek the Arab agents of the slave trade in order to obtain food. They sell their wives and children and finally themselves, and prices have fallen so low that the market value of a man is about three shillings and eightpence, and that of a young woman seven and six.



## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

After the Fall of Khartoum, the lamented death of Gordon, and the defection or destruction of the Egyptian garrisons, to prevent all which events was the object of the Nile Expedition, a new War in the Soudan is undertaken by our Government. It is a war to be conducted from a new base of operations, the Souakim and Berber line, with an army to be doubled by the addition of ten thousand British and Indian troops landing on the Red Sea, and with objects in view which must be essentially different from those of the expedition sent out last year. The present military undertaking must be designed either to relieve Lord Wolseley's army on the Nile from a very difficult position, or to effect the conquest of the Soudan; but the latter purpose cannot readily be attributed to our Government, since Mr. Gladstone, speaking on May 12 in the House of Commons, indignantly repudiated the idea of "a war of conquest against people rightly struggling to be free"; and it may therefore be supposed that the safety and convenient withdrawal of our army, by the Berber and Souakim route, is the real end of the proposed operations. These, however, already seem likely to be on a scale of magnitude and cost equal to that of the recent expedition up the Nile; employing nearly the same amount of military forces added to those now under Lord Wolseley's command, and involving the construction of a railway from the seacoast to Berber, which place is destined apparently to be the head-quarters of the army during the summer months. Without presuming here to criticise the new plan or the new policy which has been adopted, but merely indicating its direction in order that our weekly reports may be intelligible to the ordinary reader, we proceed to give a summary of the incidents made known since Thursday of last week, and to notice the particular subjects represented in our Special Artist's Sketches and other Illustrations now published.

The later accounts of the catastrophe at Khartoum differ in some of the details from those first received. On Saturday last, an Arab, who says he was an eye-witness of the affair, reached Lord Wolseley's head-quarters at Korti, having travelled on a camel across the Desert to Debbah, whence he was conveyed by the river to Korti in a steam-pinnace under command of Lieutenant Reid, R.N. He calls himself Abdul Kerim, anative of Wady Halfa, and describes himself as a servant of General Gordon. He states that Khartoum was delivered to the enemy by Faragh Pasha, the commander of Gordon's Soudanese troops, who, early in the morning on Jan. 27, treacherously opened the gate in the southern wall. The Mahdi's fighting men were close at hand, and at once rushed into the town. General Gordon, hearing the noise, went out, armed with a sword and axe. He was accompanied by Ibrahim Bey, the chief clerk, and twenty men. He went towards the house of the Austrian Consul. On his way he met a party of the Mahdi's men, who fired a volley, and General Gordon was shot dead. The Arabs then rushed on with their spears, and killed the chief clerk and nine of the men; the rest escaped. The Austrian Consul, Herr Hansal, was also killed; the Greek Consul Nicola is alive, and a prisoner; all the rest of the Europeans were killed, also most of the notables. The bulk of the inhabitants fraternised with the Mahdi's men. With the exception of the firing upon General Gordon's party, there was no fighting whatever. No women or children were killed, and all who surrendered and gave up their valuables were allowed to go away without harm. The Mahdi is reported to have hanged the traitor Faragh. His troops were, when the man left Khartoum, still too much occupied by the plunder of the town to think of moving forward against Gubat. Indeed, a great many of the Mahdi's best troops were killed at Metammeh. The people employed in the arsenal, for the most part Greeks, were killed by the Mahdi's men. The only person beside Consul Nicola spared and kept as prisoner was the doctor. All the others were kept prisoners for three days and then allowed to go free. The Mahdi did not enter the town until three days after its capture, and then only remained there for a short time. Faragh Pasha was a black slave; he was given his freedom and advanced by General Gordon, who trusted him implicitly. The Arab, Abdul Kerim, adds that all the Europeans in Khartoum who refused to become Mussulmans were killed. His story is regarded at Korti as being circumstantial enough to be true, and it fully confirms Sir Charles Wilson's report, which was at first much doubted in official quarters there.

We published, in the later portion of our last week's impression, the news of Thursday morning, contained in a dispatch from Lord Wolseley to the War Office, announcing a battle fought on Tuesday, the 10th inst., against the Monassir and Robatut tribes, by the brigade of Major-General Earle, on the banks of the Nile, opposite Duka Island, seventy-five miles above Merawi. The British force, consisting of the South Staffordshire (38th) and 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) regiments, won a complete victory, fighting at a place called Kerbekan, on very rugged and difficult ground at the head of the Shukook Pass. But this victory was dearly purchased by the deaths of the able and experienced commander, Major-General Earle, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny, commanding, respectively, the two excellent regiments above named. Portraits of these three gallant officers are given in our present publication. The other losses on the British side amounted only to four or five soldiers of each regiment killed, and several officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, Captain A. B. Horsburgh, and Lieutenants the Hon. J. Colborne and T. F. Kennedy severely wounded, besides nearly forty wounded soldiers. The loss of the enemy is reckoned at five hundred or more. Colonel Henry Brackenbury, R.A., C.B., who took command of General Earle's force after the death of that officer, has been raised to the position of Brigadier-General. He will continue to hold command of the advanced force on the river Nile in future operations upon Abu Ahmed and Berber. Lord Wolseley has telegraphed to the Khedive that he believes that the road to Berber by the Nile is now clear, and that there will be no further fighting until the British column under General Brackenbury reaches that place.

With reference to the previous movement of General Earle's column up the Nile from Korti, by Merawi, the Gerendid Cataract, and Handab, which has been described in former accounts of this campaign, we now present two Illustrations of Merawi (from Abu Dom, the opposite bank of the river) and of the camp at Handab, which are supplied by the Sketches we received from the late Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny, made by that officer, some days before his death, expressly for the use of this Journal.

The force now commanded by Brigadier-General Brackenbury, ascending the Nile in boats, still have about 200 miles of waterway to traverse before they reach Berber, and, as it is not expected that they will be able to do more than six or seven miles a day, they cannot reach that place, even if no opposition is offered on the way, much before March 10. General Earle had with him, all told, 115 officers and nearly 3000 men. At Gubat there are 50 officers and 1000 men, and General Buller has arrived there with reinforcements that bring the strength up to 97 officers and 2300 men, a force strong enough to warrant an assault of Metammeh. At Korti

General Wolseley has 82 officers and 1500 men, and on Nile communications about 2000 men and 40 officers. All told, Lord Wolseley's force numbers 450 officers and 9600 men.

The public anxiety regarding the condition of Sir Herbert Stewart has been greatly relieved by the announcement made on Wednesday that Sir Herbert is doing well, and that he is among the wounded who are being conveyed to Korti. The convoy of all remaining sick and wounded, seventy-five all ranks, commanded by Colonel Talbot, left Gubat early morning of 13th inst., and reached Abu Klea safely. Eight or nine miles distant from Gubat, they halted for breakfast, and when about to resume the march, had a long skirmish with a convoy of men, guns, and ammunition on the way from Khartoum to Metammeh. The skirmish lasted about one hour and a half, when the enemy retreated. The Light Camel Regiment, on its way from Abu Klea to Gubat, arrived towards the close of the skirmish. The British loss was one man killed and five wounded.

In view of the proposed reinforcement of the troops in Egypt, it is interesting to note that the total number of infantry battalions in that country and the Soudan, according to the latest official return, was twelve, that number, however, having been increased by the arrival of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment from Malta. These are made up as follows:—1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 1st Royal West Kent, 1st Royal Irish, 1st Berkshire Regiment, 2nd Essex, 1st Royal Highlanders, 1st South Staffordshire, 1st Royal Sussex, 2nd Royal Sussex, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Yorkshire, 2nd East Surrey. There are also five batteries of Artillery, four companies of Engineers, exclusive of the Telegraph Battalion and Field Park, the Camel Corps, Mounted Infantry, two companies of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, one company of the Ordnance Corps, and one regiment of cavalry, the 19th Hussars, the Marines, and the Naval Brigade.

The following is a list (nominal strength) of the additional troops now under orders for the Soudan, Lower Egypt, and the Mediterranean:—Royal Horse Artillery, G-B Brigade, with four guns, also Field Artillery and Garrison Artillery; Cavalry, 5th Lancers, two squadrons, and 20th Hussars, two squadrons; Royal Engineers, 24th Company, also Telegraph Section and Balloon Detachment; Infantry, 3rd Grenadier Guards, 830 rank and file; 1st Coldstream Guards, 800 men; 2nd Scots Guards, 800 men; 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 870 men; 1st Dorsetshire, 800 men; 1st Shropshire, 850; 3rd Rifle Brigade, 897; 3rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 910; 1st Cheshire, 640; 2nd East Surrey, 800; and 1st Yorkshire, 700; Commissariat and Transport Corps, four Mounted Companies, and four not mounted; Medical Staff Corps, two Bearer Companies, and four or five Field Hospitals; Ordnance Store Corps, Veterinary Departmented, and Military Mounted Police. The whole force, it is understood, shows 11,126—viz., 336 officers, 51 warrant officers, 10,739 men, 983 horses, and four guns—which will be dispatched, respectively, as follows:—To Souakim, 6713; Alexandria, 1829; Cairo, 34; Suez, 144; Gibraltar, 1582; and Malta, 824. Among the infantry force to be employed in the Souakim-Berber campaign are a battalion of eight companies of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who have for over a year garrisoned Souakim; also three companies of the Royal Marine Artillery. The 9th Bengal Lancers, 15th Sikhs, 17th Bengal Infantry, and a Bombay native infantry regiment will arrive at Souakim about March 5; the British regiments some three days later.

Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, with his aides-de-camp and several officers, would start from London yesterday (Friday) evening for Souakim, via Paris and Brindisi. Major-General Sir George Greaves, Major-General Sir John C. McNeill, and Commissary-General Robertson would start on the same day. The latter has been appointed Chief Commissariat Officer of the Expedition. Sir John C. McNeill has appointed Lieutenant the Hon. A. D. Charteris, of the 1st Coldstream Guards, to be his aide-de-camp while in command of the Second Brigade of the new expeditionary force. Surgeon-General Oliver Barnett has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in command of the Medical Staff and Army Hospital Corps about to be dispatched to Souakim.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershot on Saturday, and inspected the troops about to leave for the Soudan. With respect to the efficiency of all ranks the Commander-in-Chief expressed his satisfaction. He also inspected the Guards at Wellington Barracks and at Windsor on Wednesday, previous to their embarkation next day and Friday at Gravesend.

Her Majesty's Government has received the offer of New South Wales to equip and dispatch a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery for service in the Soudan. An offer of assistance has also been received from Victoria. There is a similar offer from South Australia. The proposal of Colonel Williams to bring a regiment of Canadian Militia to England has not been declined.

Prince Hassan, the Khedive's brother, has been requested by the English Government, at Lord Wolseley's suggestion, to accompany the British Expedition in the character of Civil Commissioner. His Highness has expressed his willingness to take part in the operations, on condition that the Soudan be constituted an autonomous province of Egypt, and that an army of 3000 men, exclusively Mohammedans, shall be formed by him. It is stated that Prince Hassan has accepted the command of a troop of Egyptian cavalry in the Soudan Expedition.

The Government having approved the contract with Messrs. Lucas and Aird for the construction of a railway from Souakim in the direction of Berber, no time is being lost in making the necessary preparations, the contractors being instructed to carry out the work with the least possible delay. The Admiralty have been instructed to find tonnage for the conveyance of all the stock, locomotives, gear, rails, and sleepers, besides the staff of men. On Friday a staff of Messrs. Lucas and Aird's engineers and clerks would leave London for Souakim, via Brindisi, and two hundred navvies would be dispatched this week. It is believed that a large number of native labourers can be engaged at Souakim for the rougher and unskilled work. The route having been already surveyed, the actual construction of the line can be commenced without delay. The gauge is to be 4 ft. 8½ in., the rails being good flat-bottomed iron, laid upon wooden sleepers, and this is thought to indicate that the railway is intended to be of a permanent character, although the primary object of its construction is to bring stores from the base of General Graham's operations at Souakim to the nearest convenient spot at which his troops may be. The work is to be done in sections, as the Government may direct. Carriages are likewise to be provided, and several small six-wheel locomotives of an improved pattern.

Our Illustrations this week comprise a Sketch by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, of the Head-quarters' Camp of Lord Wolseley at Korti, showing the respective positions of all the different corps there assembled, previously to the advance of Sir Herbert Stewart's brigade across the Desert and that of General Earle up the river to Merawi; another of Mr. Prior's Sketches, taken at the wells and halting-place of Abu Halfa, on the Desert march; the two Sketches by Lieut.-Colonel Coveny before mentioned, taken at Merawi and

Handab in the progress of General Earle's column; and two more Views of Khartoum and Tuti Island, from the Sketches made in April, 1863, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Grant, F.R.S., one of which shows the position that must have been reached by Charles Wilson's steam-boat, on the 28th ult., when he reconnoitred the aspect of the captured city. We also give an Illustration of the industrial activity which has been aroused in certain Government establishments in London, connected with the War Department, by the hurried preparations for the equipment of the large number of troops ordered to join the new military expedition to Souakim. The Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, where about fifteen hundred hands are now employed in full work, can turn out nearly ten thousand suits of special service dress for soldiers in a week. The dresses furnished upon this occasion for the Soudan campaign are different from ordinary regimental uniforms, consisting of trousers and frock made of "kharki" or dust-brown drill, with "puggarees" or sun-helmets; "puttees" for the mounted troops, which are strips of cloth to be wound about the legs, below the knee; broad belts of flannel to be worn round the waist, veils and goggles spectacles to protect the eyes. The needlework and sewing-machine work, as well as the cutting-out, performed on this wholesale scale at Pimlico, will be a most serviceable contribution to the great business of the war.

## THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL COVENY.

By a remarkable and not less deplorable fatality, in the battle fought at Kerbekan, on the Nile, seventy-five miles above Merawi, by the force under Major-General Earle, C.B., on the 10th inst., among the few slain on our side were the General himself and the commanding officers of the two British regiments, the 42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders and the 38th (South Staffordshire), immediately engaged in the conflict. Portraits of all three appear in our publication of this week. With respect to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Coveny, of the Royal Highlanders, we have to acknowledge, on behalf of the *Illustrated London News*, a very recent contribution from him of Sketches illustrating the advance of General Earle's column up the Nile from Korti to the country of the Monassir and Robatut tribes, where he and the other gallant officers above-named were to meet their death. We received, a few days ago, a letter from Major J. H. Sandwith, of General Earle's Staff, dated the 23rd ult. at Merawi, apprising us that he had, at the request of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, kindly invited an officer to furnish Sketches for this Journal, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny had promised to do us this service. This intimation was followed by a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny, dated Jan. 22, at the camp of "Ker-el-Handab," higher up the river, with eight capital Sketches of the route as far as Handab; of the British encampment there; of the Mudir of Dongola's Egyptian or Nubian troops; of Merawi and Abu Dom, on the opposite bank; of the view at the upper end of the Gerendid Cataract, just below Handab; and of other scenes which are interesting in connection with General Earle's advance along the route up the Nile. Two of the Sketches drawn by Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny are presented in our Extra Supplement, together with the Portrait of General Earle, and the others will be engraved next week. Lieut.-Colonel Coveny says, in writing to us, "Being informed by Major Sandwith, of the Head-quarters Staff, that you would like some sketches sent from this part of the Nile, I have much pleasure in sending you the inclosed, and hope they may be of some use to you." After some brief notes upon the particular subjects he has delineated, he concludes as follows:—"I shall do my best, as far as my duties will allow, to send you sketches on our way up the River to Abu Ahmed, where I believe we are going, as we are ordered to pack up our tents to-morrow and bivouac here. The tents are to be carefully put away in the boats, where they will not be in the way, as we do not expect to see them for three weeks' time." This was on the 22nd ult.; and we sincerely regret, not only, in common with all his acquaintance and society in general, the death of an esteemed and accomplished British officer, but our own loss of an opportunity to thank him, while living, for a service voluntarily rendered by him, in a most obliging manner, to this Journal and its readers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Charles Coveny was born Nov. 4, 1842. He received his commission as ensign of the 23rd Regiment in January, 1862, and in September of the same year was transferred to the 42nd (Royal Highlanders). He was appointed Lieutenant Jan. 30, 1866; Captain, May 8, 1875; Major, Sept. 29, 1882; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 18, 1882. Lieutenant-Colonel Coveny took part in the Ashantee war, and was present at the several battles and the capture of Cocmassie. He was engaged in the Egyptian Expedition, and was wounded at Tel-el-Kebir. He was also present at the battles of Teb and Tamni.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Van der Weyde (the Van der Weyde Electric Light process), 182, Regent-street.

The Italian Government have awarded the silver medal for acts of civil valour to Captain William Taylor, of the British schooner *Constance*, of Greenock, for rescuing from drowning a pilot and two Italian sailors in the Port of Leghorn.

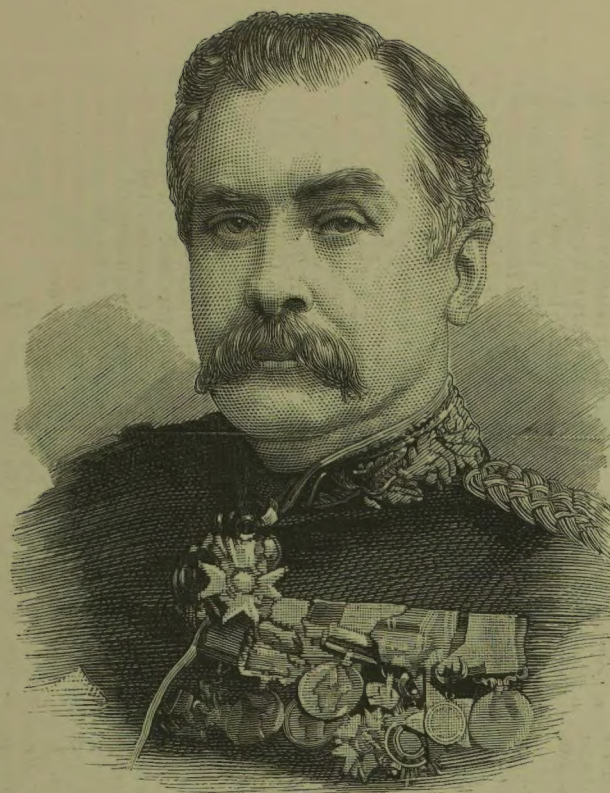
New and stringent regulations have been issued under the authority of the Speaker with regard to the admission of strangers to the galleries and lobbies of the House of Commons during the sittings of the House. Admission will be by tickets, and strict instructions have been issued to the police to exclude all persons save such as are furnished with proper admissions.

Yesterday week the eighth annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom was held at Cannon-street Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Green and Mr. J. G. Corrie successively, the former being president for last year, and the latter for this year. The delegates dined together in the evening, when Sir D. Murray, Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. Corry, M.P., Sir E. Reed, M.P., Mr. C. Wilson, M.P., and other gentlemen, made speeches.

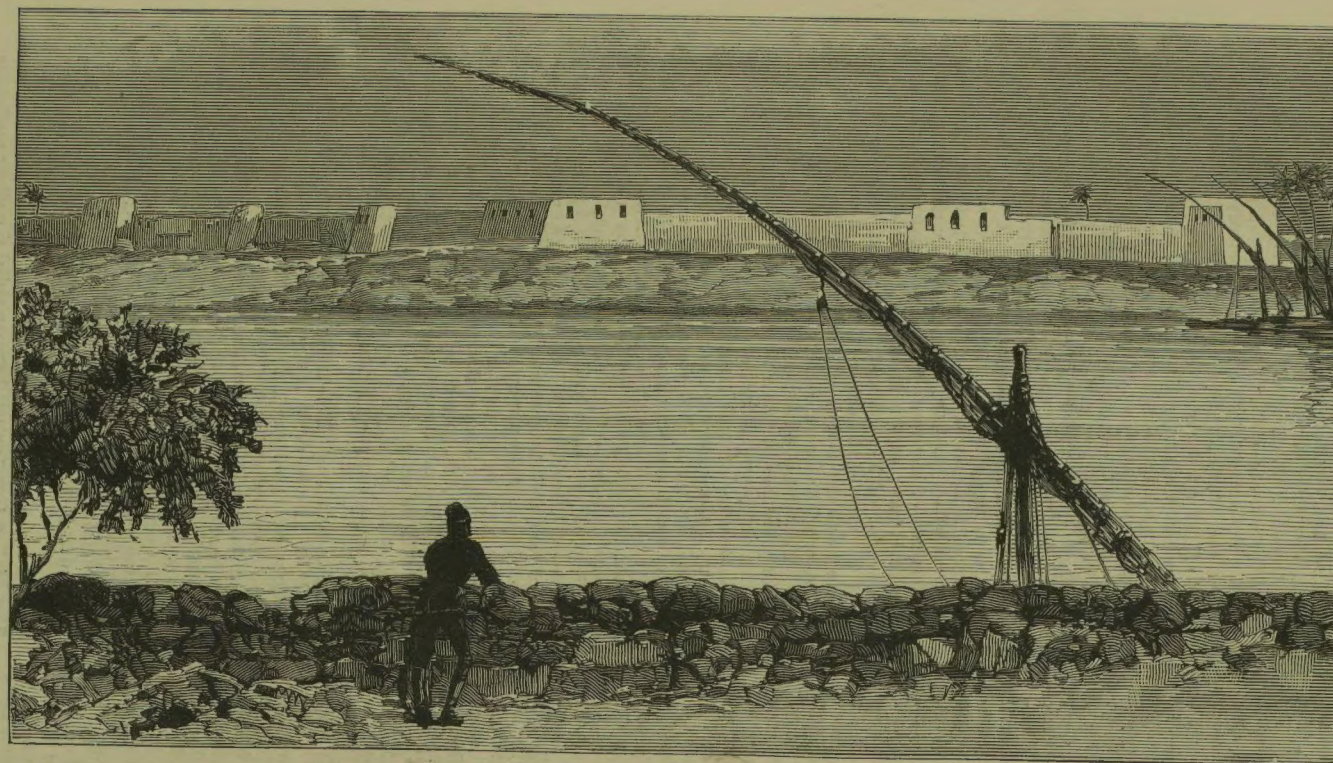
An influential meeting was held yesterday week at the Mansion House to obtain further support for the Parkes Museum. It was shown that the Institution had done good public service. The Lord Mayor, who presided, and the Duke of Cambridge were among those who advocated the object aimed at. It was stated that at least one thousand pounds ought to be raised before the end of the month, and subscriptions beyond this amount were subsequently announced.

The third annual ball of the London Inverness-shire Association, will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, March 6. The objects for which the Association was instituted are:—"To encourage education in Inverness-shire; to cultivate a knowledge of the history and traditions of the County and the Highlands generally; to assist, by every means in its power, deserving persons, natives of Inverness-shire, who may stand in need of the influence and assistance of the Association; and to promote friendly intercourse among Inverness-shire men, resident in or near London.





LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GERALD GRAHAM, V.C., K.C.B.,  
APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE FORCES AT SOUAKIM.

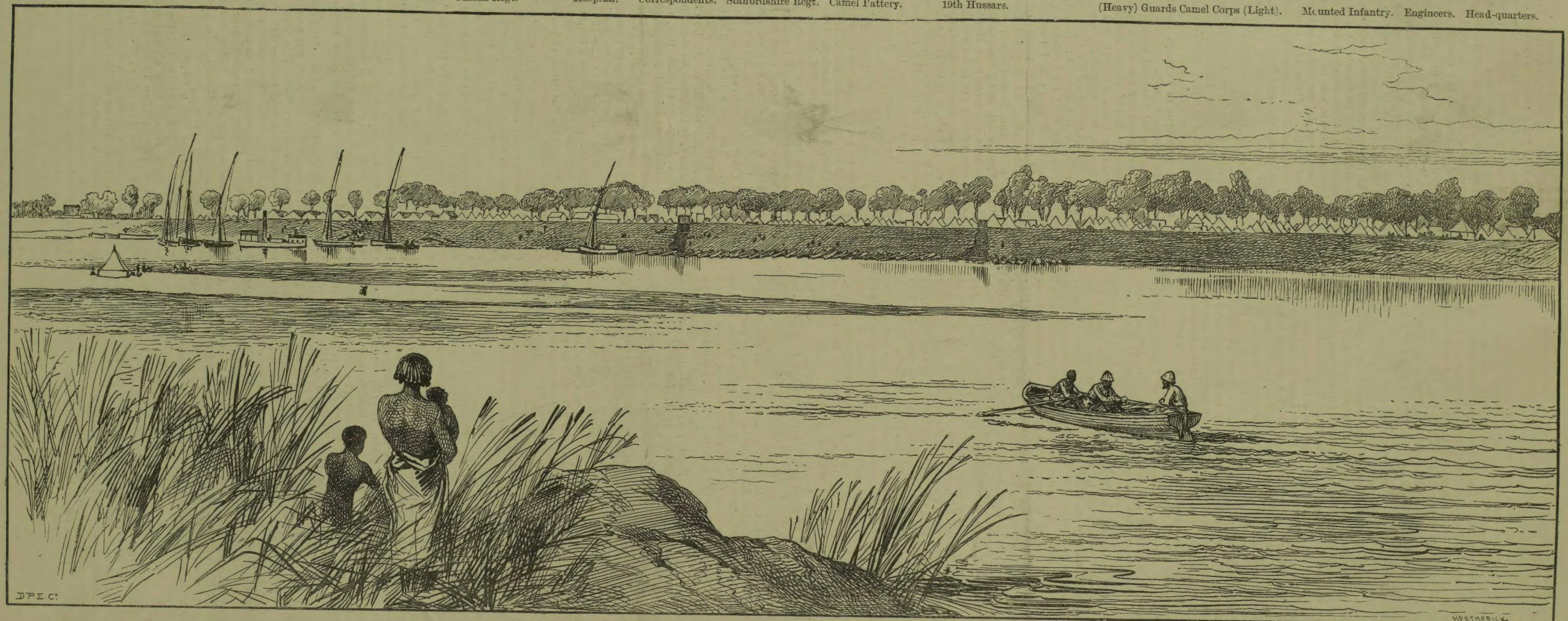


THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: THE ISLAND OF TUTI, FROM KHARTOUM, LOOKING OVER THE BLUE NILE.



THE LATE MAJOR L. M. CARMICHAEL,  
5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS, KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.

Smallpox Hospital Tent. Ordnance. Commissariat. Sussex Regt. Hospital. Correspondents. Staffordshire Regt. Camel Pattery. 19th Hussars. (Heavy) Guards Camel Corps (Light). Mounted Infantry. Engineers. Head-quarters.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: VIEW OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP AT KORTI FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE NILE.  
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.





The Late Mr. Cameron, "Standard" Correspondent.

Our Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

THE DESERT MARCH: TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.—A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Although times are bad, England is at war, the troops are mustering on the eve of their departure for the East, the political horizon is disturbed, and the civilised world is grumbling, there has seldom been seen such activity in the theatrical world, or so many novelties announced for immediate production. It is ever so. During the Crimean war; again, when North and South were enemies in America; and during the Franco-Prussian campaign, theatres, according to rumour, never did so well. People go to the playhouse to forget their trouble; and it is natural. Next Saturday an old friend will appear with a new face at the Court. Mr. James Albery, who some years ago did a capital version of Emile Augier's "Les Fourchambault" for the Haymarket, and called it "The Crisis," has revised his play according to modern tastes, and re-named it "The Deuhamns." Mrs. John Wood alone remains of the original cast, that included Louise Moodie, Miss Eastlake, and Charles Kelly; but surely efficient substitutes should be found in Lydia Foote, Marion Terry, and John Clayton, with Arthur Cecil thrown in for a small sketch of strong character. The play did extremely well at the Haymarket, and there is no reason why similar success should not attend it at the Court. It is an interesting human story; and, if Augier is not seen here at his very best, it is a valuable specimen of his work. The comedy was originally played by Got, Coquelin, Reichemberg, and Croizette, at the Français, in April, 1878.

Could any old playgoer, with the plays of a past generation at his fingers' ends, stand at attention and tell the story of "The Hunchback," by Sheridan Knowles? It is open to grave doubt if he could. It is one of the most popular "star" parts in the repertoire of a leading actress. Everyone who has acquired notoriety must have played Julia at some time or other, and yet nobody seems to know one word about the play or is attracted by its story. For fifty-three years "The Hunchback" has held the stage. It was originally performed at Covent Garden in 1832. Miss Fanny Kemble—happily now alive—was the Julia; Sheridan Knowles, the author, was Master Walter; Charles Kemble, Sir Thomas Clifford; Abbott was Modus, and Miss Taylor, Helen. For more than half a century playgoers have been dreaming over the periods and the platitudes of the literary Irishman who carried rhetoric into fact, and called it poetry. For once in a way, however, "The Hunchback" will have a chance. No one can go to sleep over the play when Miss Mary Anderson plays Julia. The cast includes Arthur Stirling, an excellent actor, the popular William Terriss, and Miss Pateman. If Mr. Abbey has been autocratic enough to cut freely at the dull dialogue, all will be well. Twenty years ago it was a heresy to say that Sheridan Knowles was a bore. But in these days we are more outspoken. And is it not a curious circumstance to find the two great authors of our fathers' theatrical days unburied in the same week? Sheridan Knowles on Tuesday; the late Lord Lytton on Thursday next. "Junius; or, The Household Gods," by Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, is, if report speak true, founded on the chapter of Roman history immortalised by Shakspeare in his poem, "The Rape of Lucrece." It was originally called "Brutus," and was offered successively to Samuel Phelps and Henry Irving for production at Sadler's Wells and the Lyceum. That the play so long buried will have ample justice done to it by Mr. Wilson Barrett and his clever company there can be no possible doubt, and the leading actors will look their parts. Mr. Barrett might have stepped off a Roman coin, and has as classical a face as Garnier, whose Justinian is such a striking performance in Sardou's "Theodora"; and surely Mr. Willard will look the Sextus Tarquinius of Macaulay, if not of Shakspeare or Lytton. "But when the face of Sextus was seen among the foes, a yell that rent the firmament from all the town arose. On the house-tops was no woman but spat toward him and hissed; no child but screamed out curses and shook its little fist." Such plays should not be approached without serious reading. A course of Niebuhr, Martial, Merivale, Shakspeare, Macaulay, and Liddell is necessary before attending the shrine of "The Household Gods." The critics can no longer lounge on "triclina" with the noble author of the play, or quaff Falernian called forth at his bidding *ab imo caverna*, crowned with chaplets of flowers; so his successor, who is sensitive on these points of hospitality, need not fear that justice will be done to the play and its brilliant author.

Saturday week will see a revival of "Masks and Faces" at the Haymarket, wherein Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are seen at their very best as Triplet and Peg Woffington; and amongst the forthcoming novelties will be the long overdue drama by Mr. G. R. Sims at the Adelphi, which is anticipated with great eagerness, and the production, for the first time in London, at the Olympic Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. J. G. Graham, of the Spanish drama called "A Passion Flower; or, Woman and the Law." This will be an interesting occasion, for the whole of the original provincial company, including Mr. and Mrs. Bullen (Miss Fanny Brough), Mr. and Mrs. G. Canninge, and the charming child Maude Clitheroe, will appear.

Jane May, the pretty French actress who has succeeded Jane Hading at the French plays, seems determined to follow the art of suggestiveness, instead of the art of sweetness and nature. She was a clever imitator of Celine Chaumont in "Divorçons," and now she is equally facile as a follower in the footsteps of Judic in "Niniche," a play of which the less said the better. Without much voice, she knows how to express a ballad; but her style is too refined and her manner too gentle for these tricky, unsatisfactory representations of modern French life. In one department of our art we are infinitely superior to the French. They have no girls to play girls' characters in a natural manner. We have them in abundance. There is never any difficulty in finding the clergyman's daughter, or the squire's little sister, or one of those simple English maidens that M. Taine admired so much. Take a case in point, the play of "Denise," by Dumas, now being acted at the Français. There is a charming girl's part, Marthe, but it is spoiled by the mincing affectation of Reichemberg, who according to the traditions of the French stage makes her ridiculously affected, and consequently unnatural. Now, Jane May is exactly the actress who should have created Marthe and altered the artistic complexion of the play. She would have been as natural in her love as in her hate, in her wilfulness as in her resignation. Why does she not remain the ingénue, and leave "Divorçons" and "Niniche" alone? C. S.

Mr. J. H. Cobbe's first annual benefit takes place at the Princess's this (Saturday) morning, when "Hamlet" will be performed by Mr. Wilson Barrett, Miss Eastlake, and full company; and this evening the 150th performance of Mr. Henry A. Jones's successful play "Saints and Sinners" will take place at the Vaudeville Theatre.

Miss Amy McNeil, who last year played a round of leading characters at the Surrey Theatre with gratifying success, has been engaged by Mr. Augustus Harris for his ensuing autumn dramatic season at Drury-Lane Theatre.

## GENERAL GORDON.

The Coloured Portrait of the late GENERAL GORDON, issued with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in March, 1884, has been re-printed, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on receipt of Six Penny Stamps.

Ingram Brothers, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready,  
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198, Strand.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager.—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF HAMLET. FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, at 7.45; and SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, at 1.30. Characters by Messrs. Wilson Barrett, Whist, Newhouse, Speckman, Clifford, Cooper, Frank Cooper, Crawford, Hudson, Doon, De Silva, &c., and George Barrett; Mesdames Eastlake, Dickens, &c., and A. Leigh-on. Doors, 7.10. Box-Office, 9.30 to five. No fees. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

**JUNIUS; OR, THE HOUSEHOLD GODS,** by the late Lord Lytton, will be produced (for the first time on any stage) by Mr. WILSON BARRETT, at the PRINCESS'S, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 26. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 till five. No fees of any kind. Prices: Private Boxes, from one to nine guineas; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 3s.—PRINCESS'S.

**THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.**—Mrs. LANGTRY, Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE, Season under the direction of Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, Sheridan's Comedy, in five acts, SCHOOL FOR JANDAL, produced under the direction of Mr. Coghlan. Characters by Mr. W. Farren, Mr. H. Beerholm Tree, Mr. Everitt, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. E. D. Lyons, Mr. J. J. Rayne, Mr. Carne, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Dorrell, Mr. Weatherly, and Mr. Coghlan; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Eva Sothorn, and Mrs. LANGTRY. Doors open at Half-past seven; SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at Eight. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open daily from Eleven till five. No fees. Telephone 3700.—MADAME'S SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 28, at Two o'clock. Doors open 1.30. Carriages at Five.—THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

## JAPANESE VILLAGE.

Under Royal Patronage.  
ALBERT-GATE, HYDE PARK (Near Top of Sloane-street).  
Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Sixpence.  
WEDNESDAYS, Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling.  
MILITARY BAND.  
Performances in the New Annex at Twelve, Three, and Eight (free).  
Managing Director, TANKARD BUCHANAN.

## MONTE CARLO.—MUSICAL SEASON (CONCERTS, REPRESENTATIONS).

In addition to the usual Concerts, directed by Monsieur Romeo Accursi, the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco has authorised M. Pasdeloup to arrange a Series of Extraordinary Grand Musical Entertainments (Concerts, Representations) this Winter.

The services of the following distinguished Artists have been already retained:—  
Mesdames Kreuss, Messieurs, Fauré, Vergnet, Capoul, Borkstein, Couturier, Villaret, &c.  
Added to which the celebrated Instrumentalists will appear:  
VIOLINISTS: Mons. Sivori, Mons. Marsik, Miss N. Carpenter, American artiste, 1st Conservatoire Prize, 1883.  
PIANISTS: Mons. Planté, Mons. Th. Ritter, Madame Essipoff.  
HARPIST: Mons. Haaselmans.

These Extraordinary Representations will be given each Wednesday and Saturday, commencing the end of January and terminating the middle of March. M. Pasdeloup has the excellent idea to terminate each concert by fragments of operas, in costume, and scenery—viz.:—

1st Concert.	LES HUGUENOTS.	Fourth Act.
2nd "	RIGOLETTO.	Fourth Act.
3rd "	LA CLIA.	Selection.
4th "	MANON.	Second Act.
5th "	FAUST.	Prison Scene.
6th "	HEROIADE.	Selection.
7th "	RAYMONTE.	End of Act.
8th "	AIDA.	Third Act.
9th "	LAKME.	Selection.
10th "	LE BARBIER.	Selection.
11th "	HAMLET.	Third and Fourth Act.
12th "	LE CAVALIER.	End of Act.
13th "	FAUST.	Garden Scene.
14th "	LE SIGURD.	Bruidal's Dream.
15th "	LE CHALET.	

## TIR AUX PIGEONS DE MONACO.

The following is the Programme:—

## BI-WEEKLY MATCHES FOR PRIZES.

Feb. 21. Prix Camanier. An object of Art and a Poulx of 50f.  
Feb. 24. Prix Devou. A Poulx of 500f. and a Poulx of 50f.  
Feb. 28. Prix Dour. An object of Art and a Poulx of 50f.  
Mar. 3. Prix de Mars. A Poulx of 500f. and a Poulx of 50f.  
Mar. 7. Prix Paton. An object of Art and a Poulx of 50f.  
Mar. 10. Prix W. Call. A Poulx of 500f. added to a Poulx of 50f.

## GRAND CLOSING PRIZES.

March 12 and 13: Grand Prix de Clôture. A Poulx of 4000f. added to 100f. entrance; Second Prize, 1000f.; Third Prize, 500f.; Fourth, 200f.  
A. BLONDIS, Secretary.

## NEWS FROM NICE.—With the exception of a very few wet and cold days, the weather is again splendid. Not a flake of snow has fallen. The sun shines almost perpetually, and the influence of its warm rays makes life enjoyable to all, and more especially to those who have by impaired health sought its influence.

There are no epidemics, and the average mortality of the city in 1884 was less per mille than London and many fashionable towns in England. The streets, roads, and sewers are constantly cleaned and disinfected, and watered from the main street of the Vesuvio. There are three English doctors and physicians in practice here—viz., Messrs. West, Wakefield, and Sturge, and they will be happy to communicate with any intending visitors as to the healthfulness of the town.

The effects of the recent storm (the like of which has been unknown for thirty-five years) were comparatively trifling, and repaired in twenty-four hours. In some few low-lying rooms and cellars, near the Fish Market, the wash from the spent waves had entered, but this was soon pumped out by the firemen and military. Visitors are hastening in increasing numbers, as is their wont at this season, and the approach of Carnival, which report says will be the best of record, The Municipal Theatre will open immediately, and the Théâtre Français, of which Mr. Cortelazzo continues the able Director, has several Star Artists for the Opera Comique, and an excellent Troupe de Comédie.

The Carnival and Regatta will be fully announced with other fêtes.  
Nice, Jan. 30, 1885.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT O'CLOCK. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE also. THE

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'**  
TWENTIETH ANNUAL CARNEVAL OF MUSIC AND FUN. The New Programme. First-Class LYCEUM NIGHT at Eight. BOX OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight. All New and Beautiful Songs. New Budget of Screamingly Funny Stories. New Comic Sketches. New and Important Additions to the Great Company.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 15, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI,** by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is NOW ON VIEW, together with other important works, at the GALLERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and

London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets, at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.  
Cheap Half Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.  
Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m.

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SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued, enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts were resumed last week with the eleventh performance of the twenty-ninth series—after the usual interval appropriated to Christmas and New-Year's entertainments. A new overture, entitled "Richard I.," by Mr. C. H. Coudery, was performed for the first time at these concerts. Although not showing any special relation to the subject of its title, it is, nevertheless, a work of considerable merit, both in subject and treatment. Another first performance at the Crystal Palace was that of an "Adagio" for violin, with accompaniment of small orchestra, composed by Mozart in 1776—a charming piece of expressive melody. The principal violin part was ably sustained by Mr. Carl Jung. Madame Essipoff gave a fine rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat ("The Emperor") and unaccompanied solos, and Mdlle. A. Soubre (from Paris) made a favourable impression by her refined singing in French airs by Massenet and C. De Grandval. Other features of the programme call for no comment. Mr. Manns received the usual welcome on his reappearance as conductor.

Last Saturday's afternoon Popular Concert included the first appearance this season of Herr Joachim. The renowned violinist received the same enthusiastic greeting to which he has been accustomed during the many years of his association with these concerts. His solo performances were in the Recitative and Adagio from Spohr's Sixth Concerto; and, for the encore, two movements from the second of Bach's Sonatas for Violin, without accompaniment, all of which were admirably rendered, as was the violinist's leading share of Mendelssohn's string quartet in E minor. Herr Max Pauer again made a successful appearance as solo pianist; and Mr. W. Mills obtained much deserved applause for his effective delivery of Schubert's "Wanderer" and a song by Handel.—Herr Joachim appeared, for the second time, at this week's Monday evening concert, at which he played, with the same success as on many past occasions, the "Chaconne" from one of Bach's sonatas for violin without accompaniment, and another movement in reply to the encore; besides having been the leading violinist in the concerted music. Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist and Miss Thudicum the vocalist.

Last Saturday was a busy day in the musical world. In addition to the performances adverted to above, evening concerts were given at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. In the former instance, St. Valentine's Day was celebrated by one of Mr. W. Carter's grand national festival concerts, at which Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent artists appeared. Our great tenor was in excellent voice, and sang four popular songs with great effect.

The Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society gave a public concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when the performances of a band of nearly one hundred instrumentalists, under the direction of their conductor, Mr. N. Megone, proved that good progress has been made since the formation of the society. A specialty in the programme was a concerto by Julius Tausch for six kettle-drums (differently tuned) with orchestral accompaniments. The drums were manipulated with great skill by Mr. Gordon Cleather. Madame Osborne Williams and Mrs. Hutchinson contributed effective vocal performances.

Madame Essipoff's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, announced for last Monday afternoon, was suddenly postponed on account of her indisposition.

Miss Cardigan—an accomplished young flautist—gave a recital at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Tuesday afternoon, when, in various performances, solo and concerted, she displayed a good tone and fluent execution. Her coadjutors were Madame Frickenhaus (pianoforte), M. Libotton (violin-cello), and Mr. I. McKay as vocalist.

Ash Wednesday was celebrated by a grand performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (the eighth concert of the fourteenth season), and by a sacred concert at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey.

The fourth of the second series of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis' performances of Beethoven's works, at Prince's Hall, was announced for last Thursday afternoon.

The Bach Choir (directed by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt) was to open a new season at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. The programme comprised Mr. C. H. H. Parry's music to scenes from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," the Pastoral Symphony from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," and "The Star of Bethlehem," a short oratorio by Friedrich Kiel. Of the performances, we must speak next week.

"Saul" was announced for performance by the Handel Society at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening.

The Philharmonic Society enters on its seventy-third season next Thursday evening, with the first of a series of six concerts. The prize (twenty guineas) for a new overture has been awarded to Gustav Ernest, of London. There were ninety competitors. The work is to be performed at the society's second concert, on March 12.

Next Friday evening the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's little-known oratorio "Belshazzar" in commemoration of the bi-centenary of the composer's birth.

Signor Mario Costa will give an evening concert next Tuesday evening at Prince's Hall. Many eminent artistes have promised their assistance; and at the same place next Thursday afternoon, Mdlle. Louise Douste (De Fortis) will give a concert recital, assisted by well-known artists.

The excellent harpist, Adolphus Lockwood (brother of the well-known London professor of the same instrument), died recently, at Munich, where he was held in deservedly high esteem.

The commanding officers intrusted with the task of selecting a site for the Easter Monday Volunteer Review, visited Brighton on Tuesday for the purpose of inspecting the ground. The site selected is almost the same as that chosen for the review which was held there in 1883.

Major Serpa Pinto, the distinguished Portuguese traveller, who is about to set out on a new African journey, proposes to start inland from the town of Mozambique, and to cross the continent, by way of Lake Tanganyika, to the Mupope district, with the view of meeting with the Portuguese Congo expedition.

The Vestry of Lambeth and the District Board of Works for Westminster have accepted the offer of £100 from the Metropolitan Public Garden, &c., Association, towards the cost of planting trees in the public thoroughfares, and the gift of four ornamental seats, to be placed, for the public use, in the passage which crosses the disused burial-ground of Christ Church, Westminster.

A fancy-dress ball, in aid of the funds of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, will take place at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, April 16, under the immediate patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the President, Viscount Holmesdale, and the board of management of the institution. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have consented to open the ball.



## FINE ARTS.

At the Dudley Gallery there has been opened an exhibition of water colours, which may be regarded as the product of a transition period of the Art Society, of which the name is associated with the building. The amateur element, which for many years has had a large share in the management of the gallery, will in future give place to a body of professional artists. The members of the council are such as to justify the hope that at the Dudley Gallery both taste and knowledge will be brought to bear upon the selection of the works sent for exhibition. If on the present occasion there are no works of very great importance, there is, on the other hand, a very fair level maintained throughout the exhibition, especially in the landscapes. Mr. Walter Severn himself takes a new departure, as well as the society over which he presides, and in each of the works he contributes—"Waiting for a Breeze" (37) and "Cameron Bay" (183), both pleasant reminiscences of Loch Lomond, as well as in his bit of Cornish coast, "Down Derry" (13)—he shows a far more successful attention to minute details than has been frequently the case heretofore. Mr. Herbert Marshall sends three very distinct specimens of his power: "Winter at the Lakes" (510), very delicate vignettes; a bold bustling bit of "The Tyne, below Newcastle" (485), and a poetic treatment of London (79) mist and fog at "Sunrise in Mid-Winter"—a subject of which Mr. Marshall has before now shown himself a master. In Mr. Medlycott, however, Mr. Marshall will find a young rival who is anxious to meet him on the same ground, and his views of London and the Thames are worthy of great praise: "Westminster, from Lambeth" (66), two "Views of Battersea" (39 and 324), and especially that of "St. Paul's and Blackfriars" (95), give very great promise. Mr. Eyre Watkin's "Wharfedale Beck" (104), Mr. Bradley's "Mapledurham" (247), a summer morning effect, Mr. J. J. Bannatyne's "Ardleish" (313), and Mr. A. De Breanski's "Temple Lock" (286), are some of the most attractive of the slighter sketches of English scenery. Mr. Weedon's "Norfolk Wherries on the Yare" (303), Mr. Donne's "Alps, after a Snowstorm" (337), and Mr. G. Mark's "Sunshine and Shadow" (380), are more ambitious attempts to deal with atmosphere—and are in each case very creditable. Mr. Lennard Lewis's "Josselin" (357), and Mr. Wake Cook's "Rye" (316), are interesting studies of attractive spots. And in a simpler mood, but not the less attractive, as giving an earnest of future work, mention should be made of Miss M. S. Grose's "Road Home from the Beach" (194), a bit of Breton coast, rendered with almost French feeling; and Miss Armstrong's unobtrusive "Study at Angmering" (342), which, however, has received but scant courtesy from the hangers. Amongst the subject pictures at the Dudley Gallery, Mr. F. Slocombe's "Interesting Tale" (31) and Mr. H. J. Johnstone's "Rival Claim" (184) are almost the only two which now call for special notice—both exhibiting a certain sense of humour and each telling its own story; and Mrs. Cecil Lawson's "Lily" (412) is a careful bit of flower painting, in which something more than mere technical skill is shown.

At the Old Bond-street Galleries, Messrs. Agnew have brought together an almost unique collection of water-colour drawings—chiefly the works of deceased artists. The attractions are numerous, and include, among many others, J. W. M. Turner's "Crook of Lune," one of his most highly-finished water colours, as well as "Simmer Lake, near Askrig," and "Kirkby Lonsdale Churchyard," by the same artist, all of which were engraved for Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire." Two other Turner water-colours, "The Transept and the Chapter House of Salisbury Cathedral," forming a portion of the series of which two are already at South Kensington, are interesting not only from the exquisite care they display, but as the best specimens of the architectural phase of Turner's art. They may here be contrasted with Prout's "Rouen Cathedral," David Roberts' "Alhambra," and James Holland's "Jesuits' Church at Venice." The landscape painters are further represented by Copley Fielding's magnificent expanse of the Brighton Downs, James Orrock's and P. De Wint's river scenery of the Midlands and East Anglia, and, among the more recent artists, by H. W. B. Davis's Picardy sketches, T. B. Hardy's numerous Venetian and English coast scenes, and a very remarkable collection of minutely finished works by Birket Foster, the originals of the numerous illustrations which that artist used to produce with such apparent facility. Amongst the figure subjects, there is a very interesting sketch by Mr. Millais, evidently done at an early period. It is absolutely unintelligible, in spite of its title, "The Sick Child," representing as it does, a cradle in a well-furnished room, over which a woman is leaning—in the background a man is eating and drinking at a table, whilst round the cradle in the foreground the sheep have peacefully curled themselves up as if in their pastures. Mr. J. D. Linton's "Fair Lady" is another early work of an artist who has since attained distinction, and it is in this case chiefly noteworthy as showing the influence exercised upon him at that period by Rossetti and Burne Jones. Altogether, the Bond-street Gallery offers the most ample assurance that an hour in it will be spent agreeably and profitably.

If the Nineteenth Century Art Society continues to progress at the rate shown by its last two exhibitions, it will not be long ere it takes up a position of importance among the exhibitions of the year. Constituted as it is, there must, in each succeeding year, always be a predominance of works from the artists who maintain their membership. Mr. Edwin Culvert's "Pasture-land" (160), conceived in somewhat a French style, is one of the most successful landscapes in any of the winter exhibitions. Scarcely less praise is due to Mr. Henry S. Tuke's "On the Cliffs at Newlyn" (151), a young girl amongst the fisher-folk and their dried fish. "Supper-Time" (112), by Mr. Charles Collins, despite a certain stagginess and effort, shows very good work; whilst Mr. W. E. Norton's "Bits of Thames Scenery" (25) and "Loading-Up" (19) are pleasant reminiscences of the summer, of which Mr. W. Lomas' "Girl Punting" (13), with the glimpse of river in the background, is a more elaborate treatment, and, though somewhat unequal in execution, has some happy touches. Mr. Trood has returned once more to dog life, in the portraiture of which he has already achieved no small success. Of his pictures here "A Morning Call from the Castle" (68) and "How Happy could I be with Either" (102) will probably be the most popular; but in the action of the dogs who have "Just Found" (28), the poor hare in their power, there is a great deal of spirit and truthful drawing.

In water colours the Society is very well represented, and it is interesting to remark what attraction architectural subjects have for so many. Mr. Barraud finds his best subject at "Ghent" (335), Mr. Richardson at "Canterbury" (346), Miss S. Benle at "Trafalgar Square" (341), and Miss Edith Pradcz in "Rome" (323). Among the landscapes which will attract notice are Mr. T. Payne's "Rough Road, near Bath" (338), Miss Foster's "South Devon Coast" (327), and Mr. R. H. Nibb's "Shore at Schevening" (300), whence the boats are just setting out on the grey sea.

The collection of the marine and yachting sketches by Mr.

W. Ayerst Ingram, now on view at Messrs. Dowdeswells' (133, New Bond-street), is evidence of the artist's industry as well as of his skill. They are chiefly commendable for their freshness—suggestive of the yacht-deck, the hillside, and the sea-girt cliffs, rather than of the studio and the lamp. Mr. Ingram has as many manners as the sky has moods, but he is happiest on the south coast and in the sunset glow. "Brixham from the Custom House" (5) and the same at "Golden Eve" (24), "Penzance when the Tide is out" (18) and "At Parting Day" (45), are amongst the most successful; whilst "A Drifting Match" (19) is by far the most poetic "arrangement" of yachts in a hazy calm, and a picture for which the artist would have done well to borrow Mr. Black's title of "White Wings."

It is somewhat difficult to classify the two new pictures by Mr. E. Long, R.A., now on view in Old Bond-street, representing an episode in the life of Zeuxis. The Greek painter had been invited by the devout people of Crotona to paint a picture of Helen for the Temple of Juno. In order to obtain a perfect model, he was allowed to select five of the most beautiful maidens of the town, whose combined charms were to furnish the attributes of the ideal beauty. In the first of the two pictures, Mr. Long represents Zeuxis as a critic, selecting his models from among a bevy of fair girls; in the second, he is seen as an artist, surrounded by the five chosen maidens. A work of this nature serves very well to bring out Mr. Long's special aptitudes as well as his special failings. The figures in both pictures are dexterously grouped, the colour is harmonious, and, except in the case of Zeuxis' dark chiton, is subdued; and there is more than one pretty face and graceful pose—especially that of the nude figure seated on the couch in the second picture. In the drapery, however, of both pictures, there is something hard and monotonous, and the modelling is often defective; whilst the faces, which presumably are here Italian, seem to have done duty on previous occasions as Jewesses, Egyptians, or as denizens of whatever country Mr. Long may happen to be making the subject of his archaeological studies. In spite of these drawbacks, and perhaps in a measure in consequence of them, both pictures offer many points of interest, and will become deservedly popular. As engraved works, we think they will gain very perceptibly, as the discordant note struck by the black lyre at the feet of the girl posing will be softened down, and the delicately painted backgrounds of both works, which are now lost, will assume their correct value.

## THE LATE MAJOR CARMICHAEL.

Major Ludovick Montefiore Carmichael, of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, who fell at the battle of Abou Klea on the 17th ult., was distinguished for his high literary and scientific ability, as well as for his military knowledge. He had enjoyed the advantage, rare in his day, of a University training, being a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Senior Optime in 1859, and subsequently proceeded M.A. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and had been a corresponding member of the council of the Royal United Service Institution. The esteem in which Major Carmichael's abilities were held at Headquarters Staff, where he had but lately finished his term of service as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been recently shown in the exceptional tribute publicly paid to his memory by his old colleague, Colonel Cameron, by special permission of the authorities at the War Office. Major Carmichael was born at sea, in the Southern Indian Ocean, on Nov. 21, 1836, on the homeward voyage of his parents. He was the only son of Ludovick Carmichael, Esq., merchant in Calcutta, and grandson of Alexander Carmichael, Esq., Provost of Forres. His mother was the daughter and grand-daughter of soldiers, being daughter of Captain Hughes, 52nd Light Infantry, who was the first aide-de-camp to the "Great Duke" during his Indian service; and grand-daughter of General William Hughes, who, we believe, was also of the 52nd Light Infantry. His grandmother, the wife of the Provost of Forres, was daughter of Captain Grant, of Viewfield, of the Grants of Auchterblair, the services of some of whom are recorded in Stewart of Garth's "Sketches of the Highlanders and Highland Regiments." Several members of earlier generations of Major Carmichael's family, which had long been settled in Strathspay, served with distinction in India, Canada, and elsewhere. Among these may be recalled Colonel Lewis Carmichael, promoted for special service in Canada in 1839, and Major Robert Carmichael, 38th B.N.I., greatly distinguished at the siege of Bhurtpore. The late Major Carmichael's own regimental service was chiefly in India, whence he passed into the Staff College. While on Indian service, he acted as Brigade Major at the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdul. It may fairly be said that Major Carmichael was a soldier by descent as well as by choice. It is not a little singular that he should have been at once the first of his name and the first of his Regiment (since its reconstitution as a Lancer Regiment) to fall on the field in the present century, notwithstanding the numerous members both of his own branch and of the chief line of his name who served in all the principal European and Indian wars of this century, from Lord Lake's days to the present time. And it is scarcely less singular that Major Carmichael's infant son, who survives, is in the third generation of only sons in his father's family, the immediate elder branch of which, about a century ago, made itself new homes in British North America and in the United States.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Grillet and Co., of Naples.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to make Holyhead a permanent naval station.

A meeting of the Victoria Institute took place on Monday evening, when a paper was read by Dr. Blackett, late Principal of Calcutta College.

It was decided at a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury on Monday that the memorial to the late Mr. Fawcett shall take the form of a statue in bronze. It will cost £1000.

A collision occurred between the Red Star steamer Westernland and the steam-ship Holmhurst on Sunday afternoon in a thick fog, a few miles from the Eddystone. The latter vessel sank, and four of her crew were drowned, while the other steamer was severely damaged.

Cunningham and Burton, the two men charged with having been connected with the explosion in the Tower, were again examined before Sir James Ingham on Monday, and again remanded. Several witnesses deposed to having seen Cunningham in the train on the Metropolitan Railway on the night of the explosion near Gower-street, and some spoke to Burton having been with him.

By the liberality of Colonel Makins, M.P., Henley-on-Thames has been presented with a handsome illuminated clock, visible at night from a long distance, at the Townhall, supplied by the eminent firm of Messrs. Benson, Ludgate-hill, and fitted with all recent improvements. The lighting and extinguishing are performed by means of an automatic machine, specially designed for that purpose.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

To-day the streets of Paris are re-echoing with the iharmonious sounds of hunting-horns, bugles, and other instruments invented for the torture of human ears. The boulevards are crowded with holiday-makers, strolling aimlessly in their Sunday clothes, and straining to see the rare enthusiasts who still dress themselves up in motley garb to celebrate the Carnival. As usual, the newspapers are full of lamentations over the death of the Carnival, the disappearance of the old days of license and gaiety, the dulness of modern men and things, and the tiresomeness of modern pleasure. To speak frankly, there is not much ground for regrets; and it would be rather a blessing if the Parisians would determine, once for all, to bury the Carnival and have done with it. As it is, it is simply a pretext for all the scum and rir-raf of Paris to pass the nights in capricious merriment in the infamous dancing-saloons on the exterior boulevards. During the "Jours gras" Paris is simply disgusting.

Yesterday, as chance would have it, the sightseers did not go forth to see entirely in vain. A spectacle was offered to them; only, instead of being a masquerade, it was a funeral—the funeral of Jules Vallès, the Communist. Naturally, this incident was taken advantage of by the revolutionaries, and a formidable Communist manifestation was made; but, as there were no police nor soldiers to interfere and complicate matters, the affair passed off without any attempts at rioting. The survivors of the Commune and some five thousand revolutionaries followed the body to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise with cries of "Vive la Commune!" and "Vive la Révolution Sociale!" The same cries also figured as inscription on banners. One group carried a red flag; another group, representing the ideas of Louise Michel, carried a black flag; but the police had received orders to make no arrests, and not to interfere. The procession, however, was turbulent and disgraceful enough; and a group carrying a banner with the inscription, "Les Socialistes Allemands de Paris à Jules Vallès," provoked the anger of the students as the procession advanced along the Boulevard Saint-Michel. The students charged the cortège, threw mud and stones at the banner, and for some time there was a running fight, windows were broken, blood was shed, and even to the cemetery there was stone-throwing and cries of "A bas les Allemands!" Over the grave, several orators, including Rochefort, pronounced speeches and panegyrics of the Commune. The spectacle was scandalous in the extreme; but it is generally thought, even by the reactionaries, that the Government did wisely to leave the revolutionaries to themselves. Paris saw yesterday what these men are—a mere mob fighting amongst themselves.

Jules Vallès distinguished himself under the Empire as a violent and declamatory writer—a *révolté* and a *réfractaire*, as he called himself—became a member of the Commune, lived in exile at London, returned to Paris after the amnesty, and about a year ago started a revolutionary journal, *Le Cri du Peuple*, which became famous lately, thanks to the Ballerich scandal and the death, from wounds received in the office of the paper, of the police officer Norbert Ballerich. Under the Empire, Vallès was for a few months engaged as a sensational writer on the staff of the *Figaro*, at the rate of 30,000*f.* a year, which shows how highly his literary talent was esteemed. He has written also some autobiographical novels—"Jacques Vingtras," "Le Bachelier," and "L'Insurgé."

The Chamber has been occupied all the week with the debate on the grain question. It seems probable, that in spite of various amendments, the bill will be voted as presented by the Cabinet—that is to say, the French farmers will be encouraged to struggle against foreign competition by the imposition of a tax of 3*f.*, or perhaps even 4*f.*, per hectolitre on imported grain. The occupation of Lang-Son by the French troops provokes no great enthusiasm here. The general opinion seems to be that it is time to stop, and the newspapers of all shades of opinion say to M. Ferry, "Hold! Enough!"

T. C.

The German Emperor attended the Court Ball at the Royal Castle on the 12th inst., remaining until past eleven. In honour of Princess Christian, his Majesty wore the broad blue ribbon of the Garter over his uniform. Prince Christian dined with the officers of his Uhlan Regiment at Potsdam on the following day. On Tuesday the Emperor and Empress gave the last Carnival Ball at the Royal Castle. Sixteen hundred invitations were issued. The Empress has given to the Society of the Red Cross five thousand marks and a gold medal for the maker of the best transportable lazaretto.—The wedding of Princess Marie, sister of the Duchess of Connaught, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg will take place at Berlin soon after Easter. It will be strictly private, and will not be held in the Royal Castle, but at the Palace of the bride's father, the Red Prince, Frederick Charles.—In the German Parliament on Monday the proposal was adopted to raise the duty on rye and on wheat to three marks. Prince Bismarck said it was a perversion of historical truth to say that corn duties had been condemned by history.

Count Taaffe, the Austrian Premier, and Countess Irma, née Countess Csaky, celebrated their silver wedding on Sunday. The distinguished couple, with their family of four daughters and one son, were honoured by visits from the Emperor, and other members of the Imperial family, including all the Archdukes, as well as the Ministers, and many representatives of the Austrian aristocracy.

The *Novoe Vremya* declares that Herat has not been taken by the Russians, and that no serious operations have been undertaken in that direction.

President Arthur, in a message to the American Congress, recommends that further assistance be granted to the New Orleans Exhibition, which is at present a failure, so as to permit of its being reopened next winter.—All the Chinese residents having recently been expelled from Eureka, in California, it is stated that the Chinese Government intends to claim an indemnity from the United States.—An avalanche has destroyed three-fourths of the mining town of Alta (Utah), killing sixteen persons.—The Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Philadelphia has been destroyed by fire, several of its inmates perishing in the flames.

The total number of immigrants who settled in Canada during 1884 amounted to 103,824. Of these 20,779 proceeded to Manitoba.

The territory lately annexed by the English in Borneo stretches along the coast of Brunei from the south boundary of British North Borneo for a distance of about eighty miles. It is not only the coast-line which has been annexed, but also the country in the interior. The district is said to produce large quantities of sago, and to be very good for sport.

A telegram from Sydney states that extraordinary enthusiasm has been excited there by the news that the Home Government has accepted the offer of troops from New South Wales for service in the Soudan.





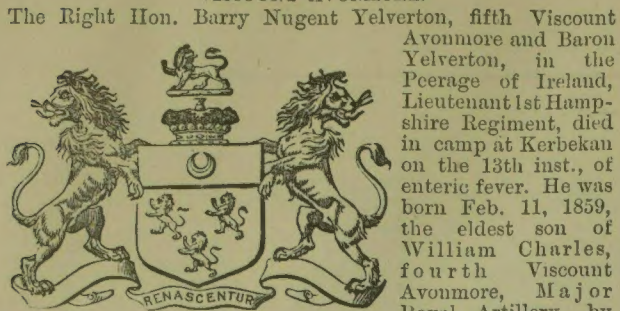
THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.—THE DESERT MARCH: SCENE AT THE WELLS OF ABOU HALFA.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



## OBITUARY.

## VISCOUNT AVONMORE.



The Right Hon. Barry Nugent Yelverton, fifth Viscount Avonmore and Baron Yelverton, in the Peerage of Ireland, Lieutenant 1st Hampshire Regiment, died in camp at Kerbekan on the 13th inst., of enteric fever. He was born Feb. 11, 1859, the eldest son of William Charles, fourth Viscount Avonmore, Major Royal Artillery, by Emily Marianne, his wife, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., and widow of Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S. After completing his education at Sandhurst, he entered the Army as Lieutenant 1st Hampshire Regiment, and went to Egypt with the Soudan Expedition. He was not married, and the family honours, conferred in 1795 on the eminent orator and lawyer, Barry Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, now devolve on his only surviving brother, Algernon William, sixth Viscount Avonmore, who was born Nov. 19, 1866.

## COLONEL MABERLY.

Colonel William Leader Maberly, formerly M.P., died on the 8th inst., at his residence in Gloucester-place, Portmans-square. He was born in 1798, the son of Mr. John Maberly, of Shirley House, Croydon, M.P. for Abingdon, and early in life entered the Army, from which he retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1832. He first sat in Parliament for Westbury in 1819, subsequently for Northampton 1820 to 1830, for Shaftesbury 1831-2, and finally for Chatham 1832 to 1834. In the latter year he retired, on his appointment to the Secretaryship of the General Post Office. He had previously held office as Clerk of the Ordnance. Colonel Maberly, a consistent Liberal, was one of the last survivors of the unreformed House of Commons. He married, Nov. 11, 1830, the Hon. Catherine Charlotte Prittie, daughter of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, of Corville, county Tipperary, and sister of Lord Dunally, by whom (who died in 1875) he had an only child, William, who died in 1867.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EYRE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Homan Eyre, of the South Staffordshire Regiment (late 38th), was killed at the battle of Kerbekan on the 10th inst. He was born in 1832, the second son of Mr. Richard Eyre, who was grandson of Richard Eyre, M.P., and grandnephew of John, Lord Eyre, of Eyrecourt. Bent on military life, he entered the Army as a private, but remained only a short time in the ranks, being given a commission in the 38th Foot in 1854. With that regiment he was in the Crimean campaign, for which he obtained the medal with clasp and also the Turkish medal. During the Indian Mutiny, he was at the capture of Lucknow and the battles of Barree and Nugger. In 1858 he was made Adjutant, in 1862 Captain, 1876 Major, and in 1881 Lieutenant-Colonel. During the Egyptian war of 1882, he commanded the half battalion in the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria, and was specially mentioned in despatches. He was very highly esteemed by his brother officers and the soldiers of his regiment. Colonel Eyre married Lucy Catharine Louisa, only daughter of Mr. William Clarke, of Clifton, and leaves two children. A Portrait of this officer is given on another page, from a photograph by Messrs. Falklands, of Clifton.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Hodder M. Westropp, the well-known archaeologist, recently, at Ventnor, in his sixty-fourth year.

The Rev. William Falconer, for forty-six years Rector of Bushey, Herts, on the 9th inst., in his eighty-fifth year.

The Rev. Osman Parke Vincent, M.A., Rector of St. Mildred with St. Margaret Moses, Bread-street, London, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-two.

Mrs. Charles Jenkin, author of several novels, including "Cousin Stella," and "Who Breaks Pays." She was born in Jamaica in 1808.

Mr. Campbell, of Isley, brother-in-law of Earl Granville, and late one of her Majesty's Grooms in Waiting, on the 17th inst., at Cannes. He was the author of many scientific works.

General Philip Francis Story, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-six. He entered the Army in 1825, and served through the campaign under Napier in Scinde, and took part in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

The Rev. William Henry Pritchett, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Old Charlton, Kent, Rural Dean of Woolwich, Hon. Canon of Rochester, and Proctor of the clergy in convocation for the diocese, on the 12th inst.

Rachel Emily, Lady Shaw-Lefevre, widow of Sir John George Lefevre, K.C.B., F.R.S., Clerk of the Parliaments, mother of the Right Hon. George John Lefevre, Postmaster-General, and daughter of the late Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley, Notts, on the 10th inst., in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. Barwell, of Norwich, a lady well known for her works for the young and on educational matters, on the 2nd inst., aged eighty-five. She was the intimate friend of Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Opie, Miss Harriet Martineau, Bishop Stanley, and Crabbe, the poet.

The Very Rev. Richard Baptist O'Brien, Roman Catholic Dean of Limerick, on the 11th inst., at the parochial residence. He was Doctor of Divinity, parish priest of Newcastle West, and a prominent advocate of Home Rule in the days of the late Mr. Butt.

Major-General Thomas Pierce, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Pierce, of Gresford, Denbighshire, on the 3rd inst., aged fifty-seven. He entered the Army in 1844, and served in the Suttlej campaign, 1845-6, taking part in the battle of Alwal, and also in the Punjab, 1848-9, at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat.

The Hon. Francis Algernon Chichester, youngest surviving son of Arthur, first Lord Templemore, from apoplexy, at his place in county Wexford. He was born Nov. 17, 1829, and was formerly in the Bengal Cavalry, but in 1863 exchanged into the 94th Foot, and retired from the service two years afterwards.

The Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon, J.P. and D.L., uncle of the present Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, and second son of the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P., by his wife, Harriett Anne, Baroness Zouche, in her own right, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-two. He was called to the Bar in 1840, and for some years held the office of Registrar of Designs.

The Rev. Thomas Worsley, D.D., Master of Downing College, on the 16th inst. The deceased, who had been Master of Downing ever since 1836, and was eighty-seven years old, had taken no public part in University affairs for many years. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1818, was

Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1837, and subsequently Hulsean lecturer.

Miss Gilbert, the lady president of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind. The industrious blind have sustained a severe loss by her death. She was the eldest daughter of Dr. Gilbert, late Bishop of Chichester, and being at an early age suddenly struck with blindness, brought on by an illness, she devoted her life and energy for the benefit of her fellow-sufferers.

Madame Sainton-Dolby, the eminent contralto singer, on the 18th inst., aged sixty-four. She was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and, on entering on her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music and to the interpretation of the oratorio works of Handel and other great masters. In this branch Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival. Mendelssohn, upon hearing her in his oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated to her a set of six songs, and composed other works expressly for her. Miss Dolby, in the zenith of her fame, became the wife of Mr. Sainton, the violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its pathos and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady and well-directed efforts of Madame Sainton-Dolby, who retired from the practice of her profession in 1870; but in the following year she opened a vocal academy for the training of lady vocalists who intended to adopt a musical career.

## THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL EARLE.

The death of this distinguished commanding officer, on the 10th inst., in the ably conducted and perfectly successful engagement of the force which he led at Kerbekan, near Dulka Island, on the Nile seventy-five miles above Merawi, is deeply regretted by his professional comrades and by his countrymen at home. He was born May 18, 1833, the third son of Sir Hardman Earle, Bart., of Allerton Tower, near Liverpool, by Mary, his wife, second daughter of Mr. William Langton, of Kirkham, Lancashire. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the Army in 1851, joining the 49th, now the Berkshire Regiment. His first services were in the Crimea, at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, including the sortie of Oct. 26, and the assault on the Redan on June 18, for which he obtained the medal with three clasps and the Medjidieh. Exchanging from the 49th into the Grenadier Guards, he acted as Instructor of Musketry and Adjutant until 1863, when he became Lieut.-Colonel. In 1870 he obtained his Colonelcy, and was promoted Major-General in 1880. After filling military appointments at Gibraltar, in Canada, and in India, he was made, in 1882, Brigadier-General to the Expeditionary force sent to Egypt, and commanded the base and lines of communication. He was mentioned in despatches published in the *Gazette* of Oct. 6 and Nov. 2 of that year, was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, awarded the medal and clasp, bronze star, created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and awarded the Second Class of the Medjidieh. On the commencement of the present operations, Major-General Earle, who was commanding the garrison at Alexandria, was at first designated for the supreme command, Lord Wolseley, however, being ultimately selected for this post. The deceased officer, whose later regimental career was passed in the Grenadier Guards, attained the rank of Major-General on Oct. 31, 1880. His full list of staff service was as follows:—Aide-de-Camp to Chief of the Staff in the Crimean War from October, 1855, to June, 1856; Assistant Military Secretary at Gibraltar from May, 1859, to October, 1860; Brigade Major in Canada from October, 1862, to January, 1863; Military Secretary in British North America from June, 1865, to October, 1870; Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India from May, 1872, to April, 1876; Colonel on the Staff at Chatham from March, 1880, to August of the same year; Colonel on the Staff of the South-Eastern District at Shorncliffe from August, 1880, to March, 1881; Brigadier-General on the Expeditionary force in Egypt, from August, 1882, to October, 1882; Major-General on the Staff in Egypt, from October, 1882, to date. In private life Major-General Earle was very popular, and Lord Wolseley has in him lost a valuable colleague in the operations in the Soudan.

General Earle married, July 1, 1864, Mary, second daughter of General Sir William J. Codrington, G.C.B., at one time Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crimea, son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., who commanded at Navarino. He leaves two daughters, Rachel and Grace.

Our Portrait of General Earle (in the Extra Supplement) is from a photograph supplied by Mr. William Luks, of Bedford-square.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, C.M.G., has been selected to fill the appointment of Accountant-General of the Navy.

From Mitchell's "Newspaper Directory," just issued, it appears that there are now in London 405 newspapers; in the provinces, 1202; in Wales, 79; in Scotland, 184; in Ireland, 161; and in the British Isles, 21—the total thus being 2052. The magazines and reviews number 1298, of which 335 are of a decidedly religious character.

A large number of the unemployed met on Monday afternoon on the Thames Embankment, and, after hearing some speeches respecting their condition and its cause, proceeded to the Local Government Board office, where they were received by Mr. Russell (in the absence of Sir Charles Dilke, who had to attend a Cabinet Council). After hearing the views of their spokesmen, Mr. Russell declined to discuss several matters, as his department had nothing to do with them. As to public improvements, the Board could sanction an outlay, but they could not force the local authorities to do any work.

Our Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B., the distinguished officer appointed to command the new Soudan Expedition at Souakim, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company. Sir Gerald Graham, who about this time last year commanded the force sent to Souakim against Osman Digna, and won the battles of El Teb and Tamai, is about fifty-four years of age, and is the son of a medical gentleman in Cumberland. He is an officer of the Royal Engineers, who served at the siege of Sebastopol, and in China, and commanded a brigade in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

In the memoir of Colonel Sir Charles William Wilson, R.E., which appeared in our last, it was stated, and in part we believe correctly, that he was educated at Cheltenham; but our attention has been drawn to the fact that he was in the Upper School of Liverpool College, a most excellent institution, from 1845 to 1852, and there had the advantage of being instructed, successively, by two very eminent scholars, the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare and the present Dean of Chester, the Very Rev. Dr. Howson, joint authors of the well-known "Life of St. Paul." Sir Charles Wilson himself has contributed much to researches concerning Biblical antiquities for the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee, and the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford upon this account.

## THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at Lambeth Palace, where letters should be addressed.

We learn that the revised version of the Old Testament will be published immediately after Easter.

The Rev. R. F. Wilson, Vicar of Rownhams, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop, has been elected Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Winchester, in place of Canon Sumner, who sits now as Archdeacon of Winchester.

It has been decided that the public memorial to the late Dean of Bangor shall take the form of a Scholarship at the University College for North Wales, an institution in whose foundation he evinced deep interest. About twelve hundred pounds has been collected. The Dean and Chapter have acceded to a request by Mrs. Symes, who recently presented a reredos, to be permitted to place in the chancel of the Cathedral a carved oak screen as a memorial to the late Dean Edwards.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is guardian of the spiritualities of the see of London during the vacancy, having issued his commission to the Bishop of Bedford to act for his Grace, the new chancel, side aisles, and transepts added to St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, were consecrated by Bishop Walsham-How last Saturday.—The Bishop-Designate of London has nominated Dr. Tozer, late Bishop of Central Africa, to assist the Bishop of Bedford in confirmations and other episcopal work in the diocese of London.

Messrs. Halstaff and Hannaford, of 228, Regent-street, have registered what they term a "Contribution Prayer Book." Within the cover of the Prayer Book, arrangement is made for holding money; it does not increase the size or detract from the appearance of the book; and it obviates the necessity for carrying a purse, thus avoiding the risk of having the pocket picked, or searching for loose money, which is frequently attended with noise or confusion during Divine service; while the exact sum intended to be contributed either for charity or payment for a sitting, can be regulated before leaving home. This novelty should be welcomed by the clergy.

Ewerby parish church has been enriched by a stained-glass window, from the studio of Mr. W. F. Dixon, 18, University-street, London, as a memorial to the late Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. It is the gift of the Hon. Finch Hutton, M.P., and his family.—An effective two-light Munich window has been placed in Great Bar church, near Birmingham, representing the delivery of St. Peter from prison.—The Church of St. Peter, Belsize Park, has received an addition to its painted glass of a window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, a gift to the church, by bequest of the late Mrs. Abram.—The work of placing two new memorial windows in old St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, has been completed. One window is to the memory of Archbishop Tait, and the other memorialises the thirty years' Rectorship of the Rev. J. F. E. Lingham, who was Rector of this important parish from 1854 to 1884.

The Rev. Edward S. Woods, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Dover, for eighteen years, was recently presented with a pocket-book containing notes to the amount of £130, a specially prepared book with the names of the subscribers (283) illuminated in gold and colours, and an illuminated address on vellum, handsomely framed. Mr. Cromwell Marsh, on his own behalf, gave at the same time a Fitzroy barometer, surmounted by an eight-day clock, in oak, in remembrance of his twenty-seven years' continuous friendship with the rev. gentleman. The Archbishop has presented the Rev. E. S. Woods to the Vicarage of Ash, near Sandwich.

The Regius Professorship of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, which Dr. King vacates on his appointment to the See of Lincoln, has, with her Majesty's permission, been offered to the Rev. Francis Paget, Vicar of Bromsgrove.—The Queen has appointed the Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, to the Deanery of Gloucester, which becomes void by the promotion of Dean Bickersteth to the See of Exeter.—The Rev. Ernest F. Letts, who has been Minor Canon and Preceptor of Manchester Cathedral since 1878, has been appointed to the living of All Saints', Newton Heath, void by the preferment of the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, jun., to the Vicarage of St. John's, Cheetham Hill.—The Rev. Horace Newton, M.A., Vicar of Great and Little Driffield, has been appointed to the honorary canonry and prebend of Bughthorpe in York Minster, vacant by the death of Canon Simmons; the Rev. W. M. Smith-Dorrien, Curate of St. Martin's, Brighton, to the minor canonry and rectorship in Durham Cathedral, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. Rogers; the Rev. G. L. Towers, travelling secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to the living of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, vacant by the cession of the Rev. E. C. Lucey; the Rev. Edward Melford Mee, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, to Crawley Rectory, Hants, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Jacobs; and the Rev. Mordaunt C. Crofton, Vicar-Designate of St. Peter's, Accrington, to the living of St. Stephen's, Bristol. The *Record* states that the Queen has offered the living of Christ Church, Hampstead, which has fallen to the nomination of the Crown by the designation of the Dean of Gloucester to the Bishopric of Exeter, to the Rev. George Frederick Head, M.A., Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, who has accepted the appointment. The Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, who was Bishop of Huron, Canada, from 1871 to 1883, and who acted for a short time as Suffragan to the late Bishop of Ripon, has accepted the offer of the Simeon trustees of the living of Bridlington, York, rendered vacant by the death of Canon Blakeney.

Under the presidency of Mr. Cooper Foster, the Hunterian Oration was given last Saturday by Professor John Marshall, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, on Tuesday afternoon. There was a full attendance of officers.

Mr. Charles Jerom Murch, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed by the Attorney-General Senior Prosecuting Counsel to the Post Office on that Circuit, in succession to the late Mr. Cole, Q.C.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, of Trinity College, has been re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art at Cambridge for a further period of three years. Mr. Colvin thus enters upon his fifth period of office.

The Earl of Glasgow has intimated reductions on his Fifeshire farms for the next five years. Lord Kinnaird has announced to his tenants his intention to make a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent on crop 1884. A proprietor in Aberdeenshire has gone over his estate, and in some instances granted a reduction of 25 per cent.

The past week's arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at the port of Liverpool from the United States and Canada were not so large as those of the preceding week, and the total imports show a falling off in the shipments of both live stock and fresh meat to this country:—the total of arrivals being 1969 cattle, 7597 quarters of beef, 1299 carcasses of mutton, and 100 hogs. There were no arrivals of sheep.



## CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Owing to diminishing supplies of cash, the Money Market has maintained a moderately firm appearance, and at times short loans have commanded nearly 4 per cent per annum; but the demand for discounts has continued small in the extreme, and brokers find it no easy matter to maintain rates. In the course of the present month the market will be influenced by the home railway dividend payments, the Great Eastern and North-Eastern distributing, together, £999,000 on the 17th inst.; the London and South-Western, £330,000, and the Great Western, £672,408, on the 19th; the London and North-Western, £2,143,000, on the 20th; the Great Northern, £335,000, on the 23rd; and the Midland, £1,365,522, on the 28th. Business in the Stock Markets has naturally been checked by a feeling of uncertainty as to the development of events in connection with the Sudan, but on the whole, the movements in prices have been in favour of holders of securities. The English Funds have formed a prominent exception to the upward course, sales being made on a statement that, in order to meet the war expenditure, a suspension of the redemption of the Debt will be resorted to, which report will, it is to be hoped, prove unfounded. An advance has taken place in most of the leading foreign Government loans, Egyptian being especially firm on the satisfactory progress of the scheme for the arrangement of the finances of the country. Home railways have not altered much, but the changes have generally been on the favourable side; the traffic returns lately have been better than had been expected. American railways have had a material recovery, the publication of encouraging traffic returns for January assisting the rise. Canadian and foreign have also changed hands at higher prices.

Whereas the revenue receipts of the leading English railways for the past half-year showed a more or less important falling off, the working of the Irish lines shows in most cases increased receipts, and thus dividend payments have not only been maintained at rates equal to those for the same period of 1883, but the current half-year will be benefited by the addition of large balances brought forward. In the case of the Belfast and County Down Railway, 6 per cent per annum is to be paid, compared with 5 for the corresponding period. The Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company's distribution will be 2½ per cent per annum, which rate has been paid for each of the half-years ended December, 1881, 1882, and 1883. The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Company maintains the dividend at 2 per cent per annum, this rate having been paid for the two previous half-years. The receipts of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Company have been especially good, but an increase of expenditure has been necessary in order to improve the permanent way, on account of the higher speed of trains required to carry out the accelerated mail service. The Great Northern Company of Ireland will distribute 4½ per cent per annum, or the same rate of dividend as that paid for the second half of 1883.

The appearance of the balance-sheet of Lloyds, Barnetts, and Bosanquets Bank, Limited, has been looked forward to with considerable interest, as showing the result of the amalgamation which took place in April last—viz., of Lloyd's Banking Company, Limited, with Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Harnbury, and Lloyd, and Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt, and Co. Although the period which has elapsed since the amalgamation has not been favourable to banking profits, dividends equal to 20 per cent per annum have been announced, £10,000 added to reserve, raising that fund to £360,000, and a balance of £3107 carried forward. Comparing the figures in the present accounts with those in the accounts for 1883 of Lloyd's Banking Company, an increase is shown in capital from £490,000 to £750,000, while the reserve fund has risen from £300,000 to £360,000. The deposit and current accounts show an addition of about £3,000,000, the total last December being £9,524,803. In regard to the dividends, 20 per cent per annum had been paid for some years.

The committee of the general mortgage bondholders of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway Company have prepared a scheme of reorganisation, the chief points of which are a reduction to 5 per cent in the interest on the general mortgage bonds, an assessment of 8 dols. per share on the preferred and common stocks, such assessment to be represented by new first preference stock, and that the collateral trust bonds and the floating debt shall be extinguished out of the proposed assessment and by new first preference stock. A meeting of bondholders will be called in due course to consider this proposed arrangement.

From the annual report of the directors of the London Road-Car Company, it appears that a considerable improvement has attended the working of the undertaking during the past year, the heavy losses of previous years having ceased, and a profit having been made in lieu thereof. An extraordinary meeting is to be held, at which it will be proposed to write off the capital not represented by assets as well as the loss for 1883, in order that future profits may be distributed in the form of dividend. T. S.

In London last week 2913 births and 1525 deaths were registered, the former having been 29, and the latter 480, below the average numbers.

The Home Secretary has accepted the resignation of Lord Deas, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, and has acknowledged the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties.

A meeting of Scottish Peers was held at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing two Scottish representative Peers to sit in the House of Lords in the room of the late Earl of Morton and the late Earl of Dundonald. The Earl of Northesk received 41, and the Earl of Orkney 39 votes, and were elected.

The Trustees of the Peabody Fund announce that when the buildings in course of erection are completed they will have spent the whole of their capital. Up to the end of last year, they had provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London ten thousand one hundred and forty-four rooms, occupied by 18,453 persons.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society, held on Tuesday evening, Sir Richard Temple read a paper on "Population Statistics of China," in the course of which he said the population of China had from its vastness long been among the marvels of the civilised world. The official numbers had, within the last century and a half, ranged from 436,000,000 to 363,000,000; but the number last published in China, setting the population at 350,000,000, was much more moderate and apparently far more credible than the foregoing estimates.

Sir E. Y. W. Henderson has received a communication from Mr. Gladstone announcing that £50 each is to be paid from the Royal Bounty Fund to Constables Cox and Cole. Sir W. V. Harcourt has directed that Cole, who has received from the Queen the Albert Medal, shall receive £120, and Cox £70. Each will also receive £30 from the Bow-street reward fund, and they are to receive also money testimonials from the members of both Houses. It is believed that this subscription will amount to £500.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The last Session of the present Parliament, opened with the Lords v. Commons dispute fresh in the public mind on the Twenty-third of October, was resumed on Thursday under circumstances most discouraging for the Administration. The Egyptian darkness which has so long cast a black shadow over this country had been intensified by the gloomy news from Khartoum, General Gordon's heroic defence of which had, according to the differently told story of many messengers, closed with the volley which sealed his fate.

This sad story coloured all the speeches made from the platform Parliament on the eve of the return of legislators to St. Stephen's. Some of these utterances still deserve passing notice. Notwithstanding the clatter of tongues at Westminster, it is yet worth while referring, for the home-truths it tells the Government, to Mr. Joseph Cowen's roughly-eloquent diatribe on Saturday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he roundly charged the Ministry with having been directly or indirectly instrumental in slaying twenty thousand persons and squandering over twenty millions sterling since the forts of Alexandria were bombarded by the British fleet. Similarly, Lord George Hamilton, on Monday, smote the Administration hip and thigh, and stoutly declared it would be the duty of the Conservative Party to move a vote of censure. It is also worthy of note that the Marquis of Ripon, following up the statesman-like speeches delivered by him since his return from India, on Tuesday gave the Liverpool Reform Club the benefit of his opinion on the Egyptian and Sudan difficulties. The late Viceroy of India distinctly approved the Government policy of non-annexation. In the same strain, naturally, spoke Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in appealing the same night to a Clapham audience to support the Ministry at this crisis.

The Government, amid their host of troubles, may be congratulated upon the accession to the Cabinet of the Earl of Rosebery as Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works, and of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the Postmaster-General. Both the noble Earl and the right hon. gentleman have distinguished themselves by their ability and earnestness in dealing with public affairs.

## NOVELS.

Constructive power and the gift of arousing interest are not vouchsafed to all writers, as *Cassandra*: by Mrs. George Corbett (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) will testify; and yet the writers who have not that power and that gift may—as this novel again will testify—fill three unusually large volumes with what is very readable at times, and indicative, moreover, of a certain bent towards story-telling, as well as of innate intellectual and moral superiority. The novel, it must be regretfully but candidly stated, is commonplace and devoid of substance; and little as there is of story proper, it runs a risk of suffering, from what is merely episodic, the fate which the waiter predicted for the milk ordered by Mr. Squeers to be freely diluted with water: "Why, the milk'll be drowned!" said the horrified waiter. So it is with this story; it is "drowned" in a flux of irrelevant or only remotely relevant interpolations. The story is not strong enough in itself to admit of such treatment. One great mistake the author has made is to give undue prominence to a personage who is a sort of mixture made up from the worst characteristics of a Micawber, a Mantalini, and a Noah Claypole—so utterly and incredibly sordid, selfish, cruel, and contemptible, that the reader soon gets sick and weary of him, and turns the pages in positive dread of coming across his filthy trail; for there is about him none of that fascination which is sometimes exercised over us by the most atrocious villains. This, of course, is a great drawback, so far as the attractiveness of the book is concerned; nevertheless, it is one to which the cleverest writers, in their anxiety to exhibit their cleverness in portraiture, seem to shut their eyes deliberately. The title might lead to a belief that the tale which is told has for its heroine a young lady, whose prophetic soul is continually impelling her to utter perfectly sound predictions, to which, however, nobody will give heed, so that terrible consequences and useless remorse are the natural results. But there is nothing of the kind. In the opening scene a dying mother exacts of her only daughter, named Cassandra, and of a faithful old servant, named Martha, a mysterious oath. They swear to keep something secret; but the exact nature of their oath it would be difficult to depone, even after a perusal of all the three volumes. It soon appears, however, that there is a very silly last will and testament at the bottom of the mystery: Cassandra and her brother (who is undergoing an unjust, but equally unpleasant, sentence for forgery) are to lose their inheritance unless she (for it comes to that) sleeps every night for a certain period in a certain house, and, to make things more sure, she has apparently sworn not to so much as leave her room during that period. It is, fortunately, a short period; and, by the time it is over, a plot that has been formed for depriving the brother and sister of their inheritance has been entirely exploded. The story, then, to all intents and purposes, is over; but it proceeds all the same, and, according to the method of procedure, there seems to be no reason why it should not go on for ever, but that there is a prejudice against exceeding three volumes.

Exceedingly painful stories, like *Madam*: by Mrs. Oliphant (Longmans and Co.), should, at least, be so handled as to engross the attention and enlist the sympathy of the reader. It is to be feared, however, that, in spite of mystery and of melodramatic as well as really impressive and pathetic scenes, not many readers will sympathise with the lady who is the titular heroine of "Madam," or will be induced to forget the diffuseness of the narrative by contemplation of her angelic nature, her grievous wrongs, her terrible sufferings, her saint-like patience. The plot, slight as it is, is hardly consistent with the character of the heroine, and the business is conducted in a manner so unpractical as to be quite preposterous. Very unpleasant, too, is the original incident out of which the whole history is evolved. That a mother, who is anything better than the vilest of her sex, should consent, even under pressure of the direst poverty, to abandon her child as the sole condition on which she can obtain a wealthy husband, a position in the world, and all the luxuries of life, is more than a reader should be called upon to believe, and is far too shocking a proposition for acceptance; and, on the other hand, no gentleman, however selfish and heartless, would for his very pride's sake, dream of suggesting such a thing without making ample provision for the abandoned child. And it is not insinuated in the present instance that the gentleman, with all his despicable qualities, was either blind to what the conventional rules of conduct would require of him, or too miserly in his habits to part with money to promote his own purposes. It is too ridiculous, again, to find such a mother, when she is rejected by her own children, assuming the airs of a patient, resigned, repentant sinner, acknowledging the justice of the punishment inflicted upon her, because, as it would seem, she broke the infamous vow she had made, the vow that she would never see her child again, and not because she was wicked enough to make such

a vow at all. It is true that she does admit the heinousness of her unmotherly behaviour, but she certainly appears to attribute the justice of the fate that befalls her to the breakage of her promise rather than to anything else. Nor does her behaviour, in consequence of her husband's absurd will, commend itself to one's notions either of common-sense or of probability: there was not the slightest occasion for her to disappear as she does, nor is it at all likely that anybody, not a lunatic, would have done so. A woman sufficiently cool and calculating, under such circumstances, to see that she really must accept the liberal provision made for her in the very will that robs her of her children and covers her with contempt, would have been practical enough to know that she might take two or three days to prepare for the separation to which she was doomed, and would certainly have taken them. The perfect love and confidence between the step-mother and step-daughter are very delightful to contemplate, and give occasion for some very pretty scenes: unfortunately, the causes of that love and confidence, which it would have been most interesting to study, are just what the novelist has not thought proper to reveal, or, at any rate, to let the reader see at work. With all its power, in fact, and with its succession of striking scenes, there is a sort of false bottom to the novel, which leaves on the mind a sense of hollowness and artificiality.

Passionate, picturesque, and very well written, though wild to a degree, more than slightly melodramatic, somewhat rhapsodical, and not a little painful as well as pathetic, is the romantic story of *Tarantella*: by Mathilde Blind (J. Fisher Unwin), which, both in matter and manner, in the business, and sometimes in the language, seems to belong to the domain of foreign literature, though there is no other ground for supposing that it is anything but a genuine English story, so far as the language in which it was written is concerned. Not a hint is dropped of translation; and, if indeed it were a translation, it would be a masterpiece of translator's work. However, the scenes and the characters are not English; and the colouring is partly German, partly Italian, partly French, "shot" with Russian. How a lovely girl is bitten by a tarantula, for which, as everybody does not know, there is no cure but such music as will make the victim dance involuntarily for an incredible length of time until the mortality of the wound has been danced completely away; how a wonderful musician is found to improvise such music on a certain night amid certain ancient ruins, with a troop of pretty girls looking on and joining from time to time in the dance, whilst awful thunder peals and zigzag lightning gleams around them; how the wonderful musician and the tarantulated maiden conceive for one another in due time a white-hot passion, and are eventually put through the ceremony of marriage: how, in an evil hour, the beautiful girl runs away with a Russian nobleman, not for his "beaux yeux," but for his money and position; how she has no hesitation in treating the Russian nobleman as her bank only, and the musician, when at last he comes up with her in his character of avenger and possible shedder of blood, as her real husband and true love; how the musician yields to her blandishments, but again, in a moment of revulsion, aghast at his own shame and her shamelessness, quits her, as he thinks, for ever; how he falls in love with a charming girl, how he discovers that he was never really married to the heroine of the tarantula; how this girl and that heroine become acquaintances and intimate friends, and how a fearful tragedy, a sad catastrophe, results—all this and more is to be learned from the two volumes of the romance, which nobody who takes it up to read is likely to lay aside without an effort until it is completely finished.

Rear-Admiral John Crawford Wilson has been appointed Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.

The ground on the western side of the new Law Courts is to be laid out with turf and shrubs.

Mr. A. Nicholls, barrister, has been appointed Secretary to the Irish Loan Fund Board, in the room of the late Mr. Smyth.

Lady Lee has given £200 to the funds of the Maidenhead Cottage Hospital.

Over 1300 wolves were destroyed throughout France in 1883, and the rewards amounted to 103,720f. In nine cases the wolves attacked persons.

Mr. Lawrence Morton Brown, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed to the Recordership of Tewkesbury, in succession to Mr. James Fallon.

At a recent court of the Leathersellers' Company, donations amounting to £1443 were voted to various charities and institutions.

The Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, was yesterday week elected Vicar Capitular of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Dublin.

Mr. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, Fife, has been chosen as master of the Burton Hunt, which post was vacated by the retirement of Mr. Shrubbs.

Sir John Lubbock was the lecturer at the Royal Institution yesterday week, and gave to a very large audience a most interesting discourse on the forms of leaves.

With special reference to the dynamitards, Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, has issued a pastoral letter denouncing secret societies, "with their accursed plots and works."

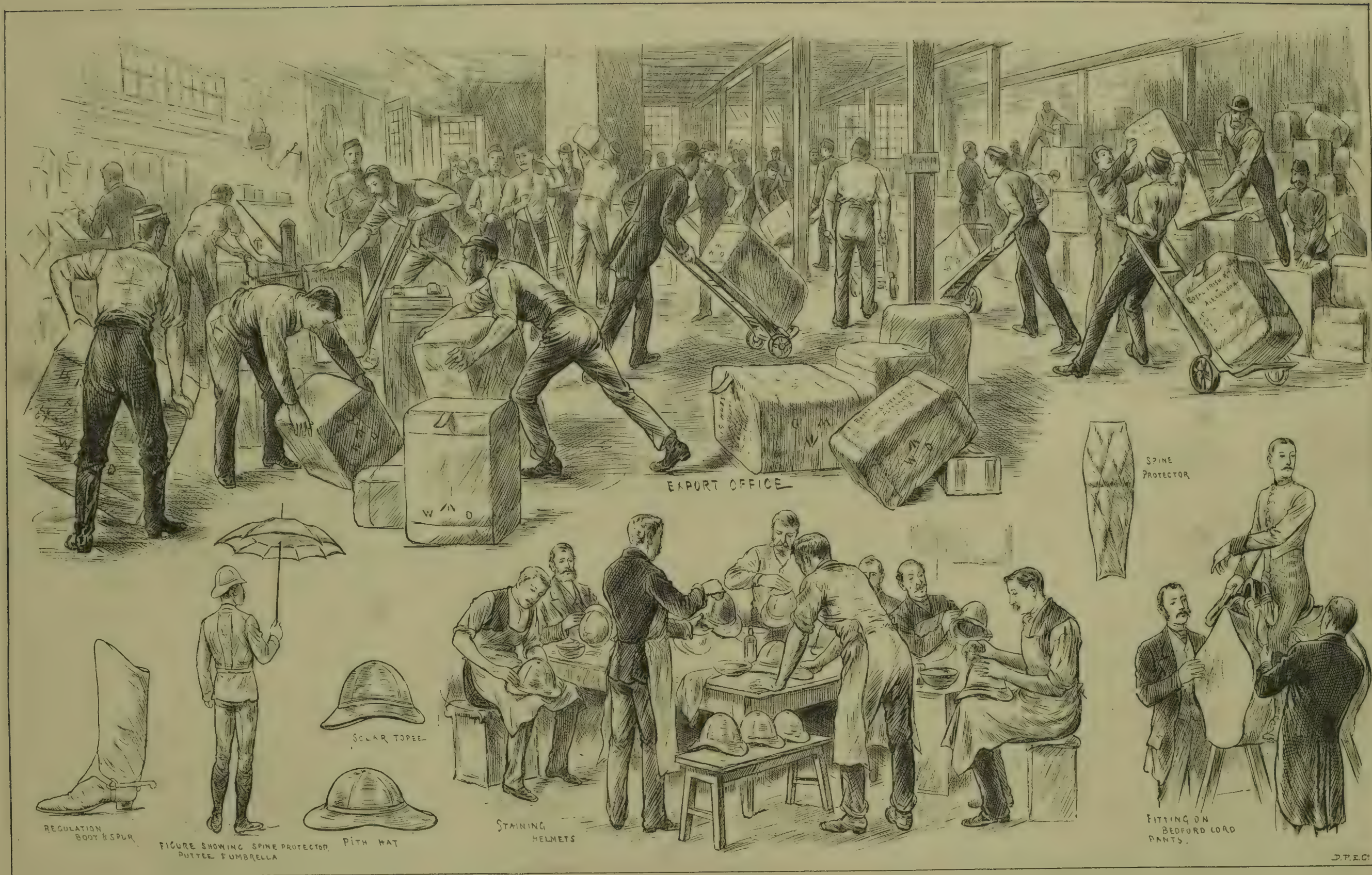
Miss Milly Christine, the lady who is professionally known as the "Two-Headed Nightingale," being about to retire from public life, is making a farewell tour of the world, and has begun a final metropolitan engagement at the Piccadilly Hall, where she holds two receptions daily, in company with the quartet of Liliputians termed "Harvey's Midgees."

At the sale by auction of the remaining portion of the world-renowned Lord Wilton herd of Hereford cattle at Stocktonbury, near Leominster, the property of the executors of T. J. Curwardine, the celebrated bull Lord Wilton, which in August fell under the hammer for 3890 guineas, was sold for 1000 guineas. Several other animals were sold at sums much under those realised in August.

The court of the Fishmongers' Company have resolved to dispose of their Irish estates forthwith. The *City Press* says the company will offer them, in the first place, to their tenants, either for immediate purchase or one spread over a period of years to suit their respective requirements, upon terms which cannot but be considered as liberal. There are nearly four hundred tenants, upon short terms, the majority of whom have holdings of less than £20, and the rent-roll amounts to about £9000 per annum.

Mr. S. Morley has been unanimously re-elected president of the Hospital Saturday Fund for the ensuing year, and the names of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and Mr. B. Lucraft have been added to the list of vice-presidents. In accordance with the resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the collectors of the fund, it has been decided to hold the street collection in future on the third Saturday in July instead of the first Saturday in September, on which latter date, however, the workshop collection will continue to be taken, as hitherto.



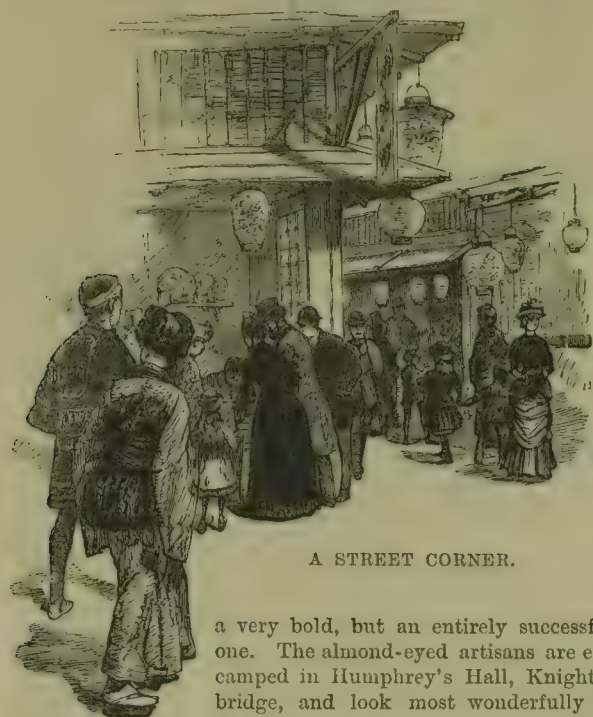


THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: MAKING CLOTHING AT PIMLICO FOR THE TROOPS GOING TO SOUAKIM.



## THE JAPANESE VILLAGE.

The experiment of transporting a complete village with its shops, tea-house, theatre, and place of worship, as well as their inhabitants, from warm, sunny Japan to murky London, during the coldest and dullest months of the year, has been



A STREET CORNER.

a very bold, but an entirely successful one. The almond-eyed artisans are encamped in Humphrey's Hall, Knights-bridge, and look most wonderfully at home there. The planks for their shops, the platforms on which they sit, or rather squat, and the low desks, or tables, at which they work, have all been brought over bodily; and if only the sunshine, the blue sky, and the tropical foliage could have been added, the picture of



SCREEN PAINTING.

by means of a few drops of their own grease, to little round tin trays, which stand as close as possible to their hands and never seem to be upset or to drip about, or in anywise behave themselves like ordinary candles in common use among us. The Japs tuck their feet up under them in the most comfortable fashion; a remarkably pretty woman, with a complexion of roses and lilies and a sweet happy expression of face, flits about from stall to stall, inquiring how her compatriots fare in their new quarters; a couple of tiny children, with an unmistakably English nurse, toddle about in their warm long-sleeved blue frocks; and a sound of barbaric, but not discordant, music comes in single notes from the annexe, where a vocal and instrumental performance is going on.



THE TEA-HOUSE.

devoted to a hideous idol, before which two lanterns burn continually. The stick carver cuts away diligently with his sharp knife, and the screen painter uses his colours from uncouth looking little bowls. Here is a letter writer, perpetually inscribing a few words on a morsel of paper, to the great delight of the beholders, and there is a potter, with a large



TRAY AND CABINET MAKING.

Japanese life would have been perfect. As it is, the men and women evidently enjoy the joke immensely, glance up at their visitors with quick bright eyes, make remarks about them to one another in their strange, but not unmusical, tongue, and go on with their work in the



A PLACE OF WORSHIP.

Our Artist has made Sketches in the tea-house, where the cup that cheers is handed to you by a damsel who half hides her laughing face with her loose sleeve, suggesting to the philological mind the origin of the familiar expression, "to laugh in your sleeve"; and, again, at the umbrella-maker's shop, where the bamboo framework rests on a sort of easel while the maker turns it round, covers it with paper, and paints the surface with grotesque figures. Further on there is a tray and cabinet maker; and in a recess between two shops there is something like a temple, or at all events an inclosure



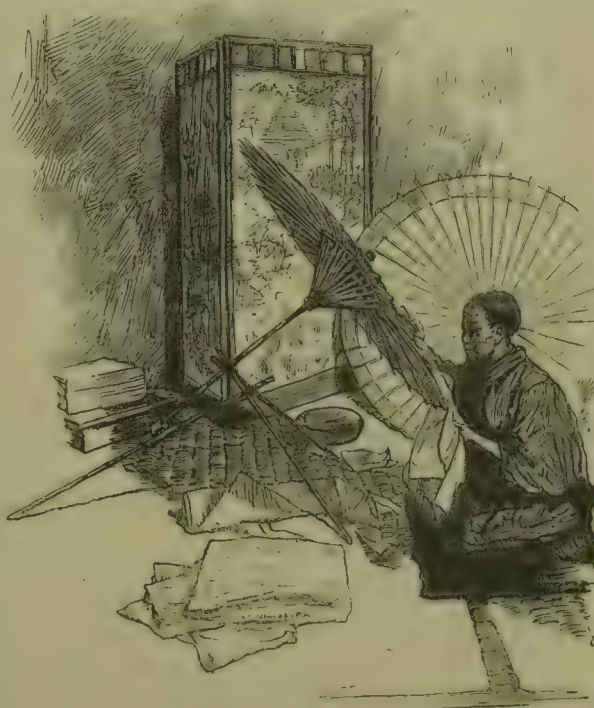
MAKING CLOISSONNÉ ENAMEL.

jar, the surface of which he is diligently filling up with flowers, butterflies, and scroll-work in cloisonné enamel. There is no more curious sight than the embroidery on satin stretched in a frame. The flowers look bright and glossy, though the silk



STICK CARVING.

unhasting yet unrelenting manner which so eminently distinguishes the oriental from the western races. Their long brown hands do not look over clean, and they hold their tools in what seems to us an unhandy fashion, but the effects they produce are true and neat and exquisitely finished. Plenty of gas-jets are lit for their benefit, but they depend chiefly for light on the short wax or composite candles, which they affix firmly,



COVERING UMBRELLAS.



WRITING A LETTER.

has been perpetually rolled up and down in the brown hands; a burnt candle end is thrown away and another set up, yet the fingers appear unsoiled, and the pattern grows apace till a large showy piece of work is finished. The single-stick and theatrical performances attract large numbers of spectators, but the most abiding interest seems to be that taken in the shops and artisans.

Mr. Martin Harvey, of Hexworthy, near Launceston, has presented Penzance with a new life-boat and house, at a cost of £1000.



THE COURT.

The Queen has been suffering from a cold, which has assumed a slight bronchial character. Some anxiety having been caused by the reports of her Majesty's indisposition, we are happy to state that there is not the least ground for any national disquietude. By the advice of Sir William Jenner, her Majesty postponed her departure from Osborne for a few days. It has been officially stated that the cold has greatly abated. The Duchess of Albany, who was to have spent her birthday (Tuesday) with the Queen at Windsor, went to pass it instead with her Majesty at Osborne. It is announced that while rejoicing at the gallantry displayed by the troops in storming the enemy's position near Dulkia Island, her Majesty the Queen deeply laments the loss of Major-General Earle and of the other officers and men who fell in the engagement.

The Prince of Wales left Cannes on Monday morning for Nice, where he visited the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and lunched at the Hôtel de Luxembourg. In the afternoon he took part in the Battle of Flowers, driving with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Madame De Gallifet, and Comte St. Priest. The procession was nearly five miles long, and comprised more than nine hundred carriages. The Prince left Cannes on Tuesday on his return to England. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by Miss Knollys and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, were present at Divine service at Sandringham church on Sunday morning, when the Rev. F. A. G. Hervey, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated. Prince Albert Victor returned to Trinity College, Cambridge, in the evening, and Prince George to Greenwich. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Sandringham on Monday for London.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

There was a very large congregation at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Tuesday morning to witness the marriage of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with Miss Graham-Montgomery, eldest daughter of Sir G. and Lady Graham-Montgomery, whose sister is married to Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., a nephew of the Duke. The chancel was decorated with choice white flowers, and the service was choral, the choir preceding the bride up the nave to the chancel step. The officiating clergy were the Dean of Edinburgh, the Rev. C. Graham-Montgomery, brother of the bride, and the Rev. J. Storrs, the Vicar. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of the richest white satin, the petticoat being of artistic gold embroidery on lace, trimmed with fine old point de Flandres and

real orange-blossoms, and a veil of fine old point, fastened by a sprig of diamond lilies, the gift of her mother, a pearl necklace and diamond brooch and a diamond and ruby bracelet, presented by the town of Buckingham and the tenants on the Duke's estates. The bridesmaids were Miss Evelyn Graham-Montgomery (sister of the bride), Lady Caroline Grenville, the Hon. Florence Murray, the Hon. Emily Murray, Miss Gore Langton, Miss Clara Gore Langton, Miss Harvey, and Miss Rachel Erskine. They wore very becoming costumes of white satin brocade and lace, with blue velvet hats with shaded wings, and brooches of dark-blue enamel with pearls, and monograms in diamonds, while they carried bouquets of lilies of the valley. The best man was Mr. Grenville Gore Langton. The breakfast was at Lady Graham-Montgomery's, in Grosvenor-place. The presents were very numerous.

In the parish church of St. Mary Abbott, Kensington, on Tuesday afternoon, was solemnised, by special license, the marriage of Viscount Lymington, M.P., and Beatrice Mary, only child of the late Mr. Edward Pease, of Greencroft Hall, Darlington, and Summer Manor, Bewdley, and niece of Sir Joseph Whitworth Pease, Bart., M.P. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Gerard Wallop, as best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Margaret and Lady Henrietta Wallop, sisters; Lady Winifred Herbert, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Blanche and Miss Ethel Pease, and Miss Player, cousins of the bride. The bride, on her arrival, was received by her uncle, by whom she was afterwards given away. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Canon Liddon, the Rev. Canon Creighton, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glyn (the Vicar), and the Rev. H. John Fellowes, Rector of Over Wallop, Hants. The service was choral. After the solemnisation, the wedding party went to 24, Kensington Palace-gardens, where Sir Joseph and Lady Pease held a reception. Later in the afternoon, Viscount Lymington and his bride left for Hurstbourne Park, one of Lord Portsmouth's seats in Hants, where they will pass the early days of their honeymoon, they having made arrangements to leave at an early day for Australia, on a visit to his Lordship's brother.

A large and fashionable congregation assembled at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday afternoon, for the marriage of Captain Robert G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, of Whitehill and Tillycultry, Midlothian, and Mary Alice, elder daughter of the late Mr. Charles Swinton Hogg, and niece of Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., M.P. The marriage (by special license) was fixed for two o'clock. Mr. R. Hart Dyke was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Violet Hogg, sister of the bride; Miss Wardlaw-Ramsay and Miss Alice Wardlaw-Ramsay, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Lucy Hogg, Miss Stapleton, Miss Byng, Miss

Evelyn Stirling, and Lady Marjorie Gordon, cousins of the bride; Miss Susan Portman, and Miss Hopwood. The bride was received, on alighting at the church portico, by Sir James M'Garel Hogg, Bart., her uncle, who conducted her to the chancel. The Rev. H. W. Webb Peeploe, Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, officiated; the bride being given away by her mother. The service was fully choral. Later in the afternoon, Captain and Mrs. Wardlaw-Ramsay left for Cornwall.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Gordon, younger, of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, and Caroline, second daughter of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon, M.P., took place last Saturday morning, in the parish church of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. Mr. Victor Williamson was the bridegroom's best man; and the bridesmaids were Misses Louisa and Kathleen Hamilton-Gordon, sisters of the bride, Miss Hardcastle and Miss Katherine H. Gordon, her cousins, and Miss Mary Marshall, a niece. They wore dresses composed of azalea pink nun's cloth, trimmed with pale coffee-coloured lace, and small straw bonnets with azalea-blossom and brown leaves. Each wore a double ivy-leaf (the Gordon badge) gold pin, and carried a bouquet of pink azaleas and brown ivy-leaves. The bride wore a dress of cream poul de soie, the front being covered with Brussels lace flounces; a wreath of natural myrtle, and a tulio veil attached to the hair by a diamond spray, one of the bridegroom's presents; and carried a beautiful bouquet of white azaleas and ivy. The officiating clergy were the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton-Gordon, M.A., Canon of Salisbury, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of the bride; assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Sir Alexander gave his daughter away.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland paid a visit to Lord Powerscourt at his residence near Bray last Saturday. While he was riding in the vicinity, his horse swerved and threw him. His shoulder sustained a bruise, but his Excellency was able to attend Divine service at the Chapel Royal.

At Messrs. Mathieson's chemical works, Widnes, last Saturday, George Roberts, a labourer, fell backwards into a cistern containing muriatic acid, which was acting upon chemical waste and giving off volumes of highly poisonous gas. Mr. T. Mathieson, the son of the proprietor of the works, was quickly on the spot, and without the slightest hesitation jumped into the cistern and rescued the labourer from his perilous position. The man, however, died from his injuries on Monday, and Mr. Mathieson almost fell a victim, the poisonous fumes having penetrated into his system to such an extent that he is now in a very critical condition.

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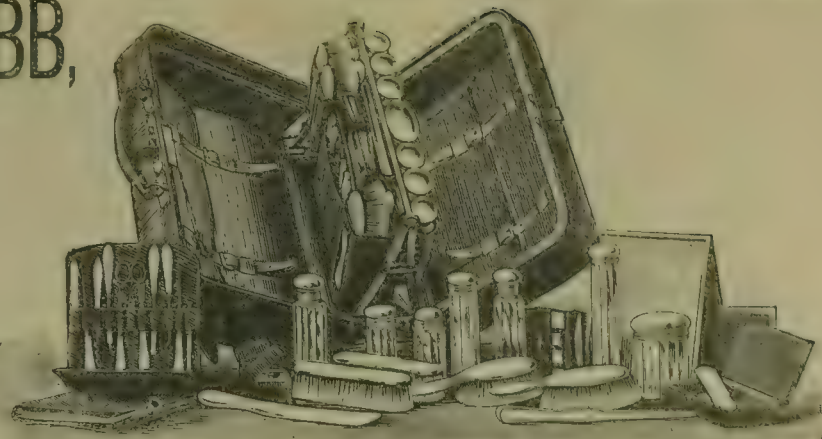
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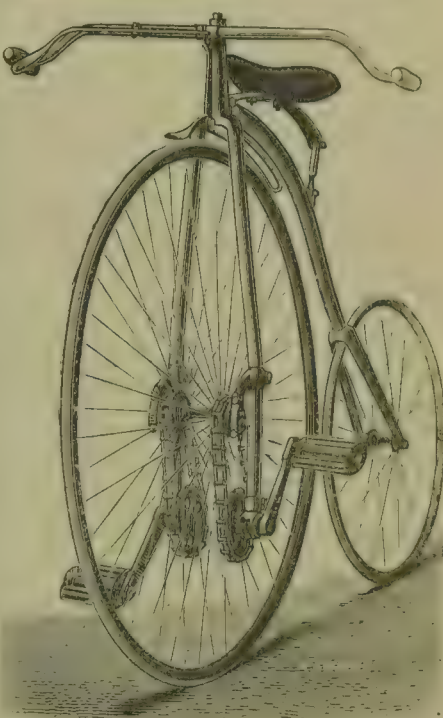
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AUTHOR OF "MOLLE DE MERSAC," "MATRIMONY," "THIRLBY HALL," &amp;C.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### ANGLING.

If Clare was foolish enough to have been jealous of Lady St. Austell, on account of what she considered the flirtation that had taken place between that frivolous lady and Adrian, she was at least not so unjust as to impute any blame to the latter. Following the custom of her sex, she blamed the woman, and felt no anger against her lover for having caused her to pass some unhappy hours. But indeed she blamed nobody very long; nor was it possible that she should entertain any serious misgivings as to Adrian's constancy. He, for his part, was far too deeply in love to waste many thoughts upon Lady St. Austell. He made no reference to her on the following day, and, before twenty-four hours were over, she and her projected visit to Polruth had passed entirely out of his mind.

It so chanced, however, that Lady St. Austell had not forgotten Mr. Vidal. She had taken a fancy to the young author, partly because she had made up her mind beforehand to like him, partly because he was handsome, and partly also because he was neither in love with her nor likely to become so. She had filled her house with a set of people who bored her, and she complained bitterly to Heriot that she didn't know how to get through the day.

"Very seldom before have I felt so dejected," she said. "I have an idea that it might do me some good to drive over to Cardrew and see your friend Mr. Vidal. You shall come with me and keep the Irvine family engaged in conversation while I take him out for a walk. Would you mind?"

"Not in the least," answered Heriot: "but it seems just possible that Miss Irvine might mind, and I am not sure that

Vidal himself would enjoy the walk as much as he ought to do. Hadn't you better wait until he is married? You will find him much more diverting company then."

"But I want to be diverted now," objected Lady St. Austell. "His wedding won't take place before next Wednesday, I presume, and on that day, I am thankful to say, we go to Scotland. If you really think the girl would be so absurd as to dislike my taking her fiancé out for a walk, I won't do it. Or she can accompany us, if she chooses. My own belief is that they will all be rather annoyed if I don't pay them a visit; because I promised that I would, and you know how huffy people who live in remote places always are when one breaks an engagement."

"I would undertake to make your peace with them," said Heriot, drily.

"Well; the fact is that I have just sent a note to Mrs. Irvine, asking her if she will have me to luncheon to-morrow. I told her I should bring you with me; so I am afraid we can't get out of it now."

Heriot smiled. He had noticed Clare Irvine's face on the night of the dinner party, and had been sorry for what he had seen there. It was easy enough to forecast the future of such a woman; easy enough to guess what inevitable troubles must be in store for her; and impossible—at least to this old and faithful friend—not to deplore them in advance. But Lady St. Austell was scarcely a person to be dreaded. Vidal was not in her world, and her memory of the absent was not very retentive. Moreover, she was certain to have picked up some unattached admirer before she could meet him again.

It was, therefore, with tolerable equanimity, though without much hope of spending a pleasant day, that Heriot heard,

on the morrow, of the receipt of a favourable reply from Mrs. Irvine, and seated himself beside his hostess in the mail-phaeton which was to convey them to Cardrew. Lady St. Austell, who drove as fast as she talked—which is saying a good deal—accomplished the distance in excellent time, and took the whole burden of the conversation upon herself. When the slate roofs and the pale blue smoke-wreaths of Polruth came in sight, she declared that she already felt better.

"It is the atmosphere of Blaise that weighs me down so," said she. "Everybody is dull there—even you, if you will excuse my saying so. I observe that you are much more cheerful when you are with the Irvines than you are with us. They shall cheer you up this afternoon, and if only Mr. Vidal can manage to do as much for me, I shall be eternally grateful to him."

But perhaps Mr. Vidal was not anxious to possess that claim upon Lady St. Austell's gratitude; for hardly had Mrs. Irvine finished welcoming her guests when she made an announcement regarding him which amused one of them a good deal more than it did the other.

"Two of our party have deserted us," the unsuspecting lady said. "Clare and Adrian—Mr. Vidal, you know. Well, of course that is very natural, and one is glad that they should enjoy themselves together—especially as the boys tease them so whenever they are within reach. To-day they have taken their lunch with them, and I believe they are going to fish the trout-stream up from the sea; though whether they will catch anything is another matter. But I dare say they won't mind, and Adrian said he was sure they wouldn't be missed."

Heriot chuckled in his beard; but if he expected Lady St. Austell to exhibit any signs of mortification, he was



disappointed. Lady St. Austell had her countenance well under command, and was also a woman of considerable readiness.

"Mr. Vidal is too modest," she answered. "I shall miss both him and your daughter very much; but I don't mean to go away without seeing them. I have never caught a trout in my life, and I adore new sensations. Mr. Irvine," she added, bringing an engaging smile to bear upon Jack, "will you be good-natured enough to take charge of an ignorant woman this afternoon, and show her how to throw a fly? Then we might all walk up the stream together."

"With the greatest pleasure, Lady St. Austell," answered Jack; "only you can't throw a fly into that stream, because it is so overgrown. However, if you will condescend to a grub, I'll do my best to show you some sport. It's rather rough walking, though; I don't know whether you mind that."

Lady St. Austell declared, quite truthfully, that she minded nothing that gave her amusement, and added, with a shade less of truth, that she felt sure of having that, since Mr. Irvine had so kindly consented to be troubled with her.

This speech put Jack, who was not much accustomed to be sought after by fascinating countesses, upon excellent terms with himself, and caused him inwardly to resolve that Lady St. Austell should have the use of his own rod, instead of Bob's, which, in view of probable contingencies, he had originally destined for her. During luncheon, he talked a good deal and flattered himself that he displayed all the graceful ease of a man of the world, while the lady for whose sake this brilliancy of dialogue was being displayed listened with every appearance of interest.

Whatever may have been the impression that Jack produced upon her, it is certain that she produced a most favourable one, not only upon him, but upon all the other members of his family. No one could have been more agreeable; and she found an opportunity of saying something pleasant to everybody—having, indeed, long ago discovered that it is scarcely more difficult, and a great deal wiser, to make friends than enemies.

No sooner was she out of the dining-room than she expressed her intention of proceeding to the stream forthwith. "No, my dear Mrs. Irvine, you must not think of coming with me in this heat. I couldn't hear of such a thing—it would make me quite miserable! No; you shall sit here quietly and talk to Mr. Heriot, who, I know, has heaps of things to say to you; and Mr. Jack—may I call you Mr. Jack? It saves confusion, doesn't it?—Mr. Jack will look after me."

So presently, this resolute lady, who was appropriately equipped for fishing in a pair of the thinnest French boots and a charming costume of pale pink cambric, trimmed with yards of lace, was seen tripping across the slopes of the park with her chosen protector by her side, and Heriot, watching them from the window, burst into an abrupt laugh, which he declined to explain when called upon to do so.

In the meantime, Adrian and Clare were having a perfectly happy time of it together. They were not catching many fish, it is true; but then it had not been for the sake of catching fish that they had absented themselves. When Lady St. Austell's note had arrived, Clare had, indeed, exclaimed, "Oh, what a bore! Now we shall not be able to try the trout-stream;" but she had been rather surprised by the promptitude with which Vidal had returned, "Why not? It would be a capital excuse for getting out of her way, and we aren't bound to receive your mother's guests." She had not supposed that he would have been anxious to get out of Lady St. Austell's way; but in truth he would, at that time, have been anxious to get out of the way of anybody who had threatened to deprive him for a few hours of the only society for which he cared. So these two went off together in the best of spirits, and, starting from the sea, progressed slowly upwards, conscientiously fishing every pool, and only allowing themselves a respite of perhaps an hour and a half in which to consume the sandwiches that they had carried out with them.

The stream—which dropped in a succession of tiny cascades and miniature rapids from the heights of Cardrew to the shore—was of tolerably respectable volume when swelled by the winter rains, but after so dry a summer as this had been, was reduced to the dimensions of a mere rivulet. To an enthusiastic angler, therefore, it would have seemed to leave much to be desired; but, on the other hand, a pair of lovers might very well be content to clamber up its mossy banks, to rest awhile under the thick shade of the trees which bordered it, or to seat themselves upon one of the overhanging boulders beneath which the little trout congregated. Adrian and Clare hooked three of these, and threw them back again to grow larger; but as the afternoon went on, they got no more bites, and agreed at last that it was absurd to expect any fish to look at a grub in such bright weather.

This point being decided, they felt entitled to take their rods to pieces and enjoy themselves after a less laborious fashion. Sitting under the overarching boughs, through which stray shafts of sunlight flickered, sometimes interchanging remarks which it would be cruel to transfer to the hard black and white of a printed page, and sometimes listening in contented silence to the babble of the brook and to all those subdued stirrings and rustlings which make the charm of the woods in summer-time, they were wholly oblivious of the existence of Lady St. Austell, who was nevertheless drawing nearer to them every moment, and brushing her way through the undergrowth with a recklessness that might have brought a sardonic smile to the lips of her dressmaker.

Her ladyship very soon had enough of Jack, and paid no heed to his entreaties that she would remain among the higher pools and spare herself so much needless exertion. "If we go on much farther we shall come upon those two idiots," he said, discontentedly, "and then it will be all up with our chance. They are sure to have gone splashing about and scaring the fish, and, besides, there's no use in trying places that have been tried all day."

But Lady St. Austell, though good-humoured, was inexorable. "Sometimes the least likeliest places is more likeliest than the most likeliest," said she, quoting from an old number of *Punch*. "We will go on till we find the two idiots, as you politely call them, and then we can begin to retrace our steps."

And find them she did. She found them, indeed, so suddenly that they started a couple of yards apart with great haste, and looked exceedingly red and foolish. The little lady in the pink dress, who stood smiling down upon them, with her rod in her hand, was not at all put out of countenance.

"See how indiscreet I am!" she cried. "Your brother has been imploring me not to thrust my company upon you; but I delight in doing the things that I ought not to do, and I really think you both deserve some punishment for running away from me after promising to show me all the beauties of Polfuth. Mr. Vidal, I am glad to see that you look ashamed of yourself. Never mind! I know you are a privileged person just now. I only wanted to demonstrate to you that you can't escape me by concealing yourself in a thicket, and having done that, I will take myself off."

But, of course, Lady St. Austell could not be allowed to depart in this way. The delinquents made such apologies as

seemed necessary, and one of them was more eager to clear himself of the charge of having run away than perhaps he need have been. It is always disagreeable to be caught with your arm round a lady's waist. However beautiful and refined that lady may happen to be, and however legitimate may be the attitude, there is an apparent vulgarity about it which is both distressing and humiliating. Vidal thought he had better try to efface the recollection of what she had seen from the intruder's mind; and it was with this pardonable object that he set to work to divert Lady St. Austell, and presently offered to show her a spot whence she might drop her line with some prospect of success. It was not at all his intention to walk away with her, and leave Clare and Jack behind; yet that was the result of his unfortunate proposition, which was at once accepted.

"I told Mrs. Irvine that I was going to catch trout," Lady St. Austell remarked, "and I suppose it is my duty to catch one, if I can. I haven't the most distant idea of how to set about it; but I will try to be a docile pupil."

It took Vidal some five minutes to conduct his pupil to her post and to bait her hook, and during these five minutes the two remaining members of the party thought fit to disappear. When Vidal noticed their absence, he began to wish that he had been a little less precipitate in offering his services; but he could not very well shout after them, and any regrets that may have been visible upon his face were at once banished thence by a remark of his companion's, who had been watching him with much amusement.

"I hope I haven't got you into a scrape," she said. "I really didn't mean to take you away from Miss Irvine. Will she be very angry with you?"

"Of course not," replied Vidal, who did not much like the question. "Why should she be?"

"Oh, there is no reason why she should be; but girls are apt to be exacting. Perhaps you think other people are rather exacting too, without so good an excuse. That is only too true, I am afraid; still, I don't see how I could have sat and talked to Mrs. Irvine all the afternoon. Please, overlook the offence for this once, and it shall not be repeated."

Vidal said what nobody could have helped saying in answer to such a speech, and said it in all sincerity. For choice, he would rather not have been interrupted; but, since the interruption had taken place, he did not mind it much. It was a flattering thought that Lady St. Austell should have torn an exquisite gown to shreds for the pleasure of seeing him; and one may find a woman very pleasant company without having the faintest disposition to flirt with her. Nor did she say a word to him that might not have been spoken in the presence of a dozen witnesses. Every now and again she threw him a languishing look; but that was only her way—she would have done the same thing, from mere force of habit, if she had been talking to her own grandfather—and all the time she kept dropping her line into the water with a splash that ought to have been enough to terrify any fish.

It has, however, been observed before now by many a patient angler, as well as by toilers in other fields, that people who know nothing at all of what they are about often meet with a success beyond their deserts; and so it proved in Lady St. Austell's case. All of a sudden some reckless denizen of the pool took it into his head to swallow the bait held out to him, and the consequence was what might have been anticipated.

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed, "I have caught a whale! What am I to do?"

The top joint of her rod was something less than a semicircle; the fish had dashed beneath a boulder, and a catastrophe appeared imminent. "Give him line!—give him line!" shouted Vidal, excitedly; "you've got a big one."

But, alas! she had not got him at all. Disregarding her instructions, she jerked her rod upwards, and immediately one half of her line was entangled in the branches overhead, while the remainder was secured as a permanent possession by the trout.

It is impossible for anyone to see a fellow-creature behave in that way without some passing feeling of indignation. "Why didn't you listen to me?" exclaimed Vidal, reproachfully. "Surely you couldn't have thought you were going to land a fish by main force!"

"I thought he was going to pull me into the water," answered Lady St. Austell, who was not at all disconcerted by her failure; "and I didn't wish to be put to such discomfort by a wretched little trout. How absurd it is of people to make fishing-tackle of such flimsy material! With a good stout pole and some strong twine I could have dragged him out easily. I'm sorry about the line. I suppose that poor youth will be very much annoyed and say it was all my fault, won't he?"

"Oh, that's nothing," answered Vidal; "I can put on another line for you in a minute or two. The sad thing is that you should have let a splendid opportunity slip."

Lady St. Austell laughed, not feeling the situation to be a sad one. She sat down, clasping her hands round her knees, and watched the young man while he produced line and gut from his pocket and began tying them with deft fingers. How handsome and well built he was! And how admirably his loose shooting-coat, knickerbockers, and deer-stalking cap became him! Lady St. Austell worshipped youth—she would have given all her jewels to be ten or fifteen years younger herself—and as she contemplated Clare Irvine's affianced husband, it occurred to her that it would be very pleasant to be Clare Irvine. To be young again; to be in love—*really* in love again; to be loved in return, and to believe that such things can endure! Oh, sweet dreams of bygone days! Oh, happy ignorance and innocence! Oh, buttercups and daisies! Lady St. Austell was so affected by the pathos of her thoughts that she sighed aloud, and Vidal, glancing up, asked her if she was tired.

"I am, rather," she replied; "I don't think I'll fish any more. Come and sit down here, and we will talk for a few minutes instead. Do you know that you ought to be a perfectly happy man?"

"I believe I am," said Vidal, with a slight laugh.

"I suppose so. I wish, for your sake, that you could go on being as happy all your life; only that sort of happiness can't last, unfortunately. I never can remember poetry; but I dare say you know the whole of that dismal little ditty about the impossibility of keeping love from dying in the knot there's no untying."

"I know the poem, but I am not bound to believe in the sentiment," answered Vidal, smiling.

"Ah, you must believe in it. You couldn't write as you do unless you had found out that much. Still, I grant you that some married couples are happy, after a fashion. They must not see too much of one another; that is the chief thing. What is this nonsense Mr. Heriot tells me about your taking a house down in the wilds of Cornwall? Be advised by me, and don't attempt impossibilities. London is the only place for you to live in, and you know that as well as I do."

"It isn't exactly a matter of choice. We have to consider ways and means."

"Rubbish!" interrupted Lady St. Austell. "You can

live as cheaply in London as anywhere, if you don't insist upon settling in a fashionable quarter. Take a pretty little house in Brompton or Bayswater, and when we come up in the spring, you must bring your wife to see me, and I will introduce her to some nice people and try to make things cheery for her."

"You are very kind," said Vidal.

"I really am—to people whom I like," returned Lady St. Austell, naively; "I have been often told so. What distresses me is that I am not always allowed to see as much of my friends as I could wish."

This statement led her to speak of her own conjugal relations, which she did with the utmost frankness and good humour, to her hearer's great amusement. Vidal was told all about Johnny Spencer, and also about many of Johnny's predecessors; his informant did not attempt to disguise either her own fickleness or that of her admirers, and interspersed her narrative with such quaint reflections that he shook from head to foot with suppressed laughter, until she noticed his merriment and begged him not to suppress it any longer. "It is so much better to laugh than to cry, and so much better to do either than to be bored," she said.

Whatever Lady St. Austell might be, she was certainly not a bore. Vidal was so much tickled by her observations that he did not notice how late it was getting; and it was she who concluded the interview by exclaiming suddenly that she had not a minute to lose. "I have enjoyed my day very much," she was so kind as to say; "and I am convinced that you and I should become great friends if we saw more of each other. Now mind, you are to be sure to call upon me when we come to London; otherwise I may have forgotten about you by that time. You won't think me rude for saying so; but one meets such a number of people, and I have no memory. So do look me up—you needn't bring your wife the first time, if she chooses to stand upon ceremony—and you will be most welcome."

She repeated this amicable invitation by-and-by in the drawing-room, where Clare was sitting with the rest of the family. "I have been telling Mr. Vidal that I hope to see you both in London next spring; and if you will treat me like an old friend and neighbour, and call upon me without waiting for a formal first visit, I shall think it so kind of you."

"Thank you, very much," answered Clare, rather coldly; "but we are not at all likely to be in London next spring."

"Oh, yes, you are," returned Lady St. Austell; "you are not at all likely to be anywhere else. You can't live in the country all the year round. Mr. Vidal owes it to his readers to study society, and we owe it to ourselves to make society pleasant for him."

She nodded amiably, and went round the room, making her adieux: she was in too great a hurry to notice Clare's grave face and chilling manner. But after she and Heriot had driven away, somebody else was made unpleasantly aware of Miss Irvine's displeasure.

"Thanks; but I don't think I much care to hear about it," Clare said, when Vidal, in the innocence of his heart, proposed to relate to her all that had passed between him and their departed guest. She was standing just outside one of the open French windows, and she looked away as she spoke.

"She really was great fun," Vidal went on, a little doubtfully, being aware that Clare did not like Lady St. Austell, but suspecting no special reason for such dislike.

"Yes? I believe a good many people think so," remarked Clare, moving away; and there was that in her tone which made it absolutely necessary to follow her and ask whether anything was the matter.

"Nothing whatever," she replied, with her head in the air.

Vidal of course knew what that meant, and it vexed him more than it might have done an older man. That the woman whom you love should resent your disappearing into a wood for the best part of an hour with another woman is neither a very unnatural nor a very offensive thing; but to Vidal it seemed evidence of a distrust so absurd as to be positively alarming. If this was done in the green tree, what would be done in the dry?

"Clare," he said, gravely, after an interval of silence, during which they had been pacing side by side along the gravel walk, "you surely can't mean to quarrel with me because I was obliged to leave you for that little time."

"You were not obliged; you offered to go," she returned. "But I certainly do not mean to quarrel. Nobody has ever called me quarrelsome."

"You are angry, at any rate; and I must say I think that is rather unjust. I didn't intend to go off with Lady St. Austell; I hadn't the slightest wish to do anything of the sort—quite the contrary. But don't you see that we can't be always together, and that if we are to doubt one another whenever we are apart, there won't be much happiness for either of us?"

Poor Clare hardly knew what answer to make. She felt that, from the common-sense point of view, she was utterly in the wrong; she could not hope to make Vidal understand the danger of which her woman's instinct warned her; and yet she thought he might have been a little less peremptory. "I was not angry with *you*, Adrian," she said at length, quite humbly.

"But, my dearest girl, why should you be angry with anybody? You haven't a high opinion of Lady St. Austell—well, perhaps she doesn't deserve to be highly respected, although, so far as I can see, there is very little harm in her. But in any case, you may be sure that when she wishes to indulge in a flirtation, it isn't a person of my humble position in society that she selects. All that she did was to patronise me, and pay me a few compliments about my writing, and ask me to take you to call upon her in London. She meant to be good-natured—indeed, she *was* good-natured. She would be very much astonished if she knew that you and I had nearly fallen out because of her."

Clare bit her lips and looked down, without replying; and presently Vidal resumed: "Added to which, she is a fat old creature, with whom I hope I should never have had the bad taste to flirt under any circumstances."

Possibly, that assertion may have been more convincing than the most sensible of arguments. Clare stood still, hesitated a moment, and then, suddenly throwing her arms round Adrian's neck, burst into tears. "I am sorry," she sobbed out, with her head on his shoulder. "I ought not to have been so silly. It is my horrid jealous temper—and—and—I love you so! I can't help thinking that she does want to flirt with you; but what does it matter? We won't talk about her any more. You will forgive me, won't you, Adrian?"

So this lovers' quarrel ended as all lovers' quarrels ought to end; and if Vidal had been asked, the next day, whether it had left any disagreeable impression upon his mind, he would have answered, quite conscientiously, that it had not. Nevertheless, the conditions under which we work out our lives do not admit of obliterations. Every incident, however trivial, must needs have its consequences; it is easy to forgive, and easy also, in a certain sense, to forget; but perhaps it is hardly possible, with the best will in the world, to forget that one has forgiven.

(To be continued.)



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1884) of the Right Hon. Henry Valentine, Baron Stafford, late of Costessey Hall, Norfolk, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Lord Lovat, the nephew, and Frederick Gerard, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £68,000. The testator devises his property near Tunbridge to his wife, Emma, Lady Stafford, and he bequeaths to her pecuniary legacies amounting to £3150, all his diamonds and emeralds, and certain plate, linen, china, furniture, horses, and carriages. He also bequeaths £2000 to his niece, Lady Saussé; £1000 for the maintenance of the school erected by him at Shifnal, Salop, for the education of the children of Roman Catholic parents; £1000 towards providing for the spiritual wants of Costessey; and numerous legacies to relatives, executors, Roman Catholic clergymen, solicitor, agent, and late and present servants. The family pictures, the picture by Maynard of King James II. and Mary of Modena, the silver staff formerly belonging to his Grace Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Constable of England, and some other things, are made heirlooms to go with the hall and estate of Costessey, which passes under the family settlements to his nephew and successor in the title, Augustus Frederick Fitzherbert Stafford-Jerningham. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife, for life, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement, and then, failing children, for his nephews, Colonel Alexander Edward Fraser and Colonel Henry Thomas Fraser.

The will (dated Oct. 12, 1882) of Colonel Sir James Dyson Bourne, Bart., formerly commanding 5th Dragoon Guards, late of Drayton Hall, West Drayton, Middlesex, who died on Nov. 11, 1883, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Lady Marion Jane Buchanan, the sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £31,000. The testator leaves annuities of £300 each to Arthur Edwin Cheesman and James Hugh Cheesman, and subject thereto gives all his real and personal estate to his wife, now Lady Marion Jane Buchanan, for her separate use.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1880), with a codicil (dated Aug. 7, 1883), of Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., late of No. 12, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Major-General Pierrepont Henry Mundy, the brother, the sole executor for life, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £29,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the Portsmouth Royal Seamen's and Mariners' Orphan Home and Female Orphan School; and legacies to his sister, nephews, nieces, servants, and others. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to his said brother, for life, and then to his nephew, Godfrey Harry Brydges Mundy.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1882) of the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Charlotte Anne Codrington, late of Dodington Park, Gloucestershire, who died on Dec. 2 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., the brother, and Sir Gerald William Henry Codrington, Bart., and George John Granville Christopher Codrington, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £11,000. The testatrix leaves the pictures, engravings, books, furniture, and effects at the family mansion, Dodington, belonging to her to her son, the said Sir Gerald W. H. Codrington; and the residue of her property between her three daughters, Alice Emily, Florence Adelaide, and Evelyn Anna.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1884) of Mr. Septimus Booker, late of Swarthdale House, in Over Kellet, Lancashire, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by John Lee Booker, the son, and John Milner Quiggin, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £113,000. The testator leaves to his eldest son, John Lee Booker, all his household furniture, plate, pictures, books, effects, live and dead stock, mills, machinery, whether fixed or not, and all the goods and chattels on the lands, houses, and premises in his own occupation, nothing excepted or reserved; and to his eldest, second, and third daughters £8000 each. Subject to the said legacies, he gives all his real, leasehold, and copyhold estates to his eldest son. As to the residue of the personality, he bequeaths one tenth to his eldest son, and nine tenths to his youngest son, Charles Edward.

The will (dated May 4, 1881) of Mr. Francis Rivington, formerly of St. Paul's-churchyard and of Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, but late of Eastbourne, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Frances Rivington, the widow, and Charles Robert Rivington, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £61,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects, and £500 to his wife; he also bequeaths to her, for life, the dividends of his English stock of the Stationers' Company and £500 per annum; £3000 to his son, Charles; £2000, upon trust, for his grandson, Henry James Rivington; £3000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Louisa Vaux, in addition to the settlement made on her at her marriage; £5000, upon trust, for his daughter Harriet; £100 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice; and legacies to nieces, god-daughter, and executor. The residue of his property he leaves to all his children (except his said son and daughters), to be divided between them in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 9, 1879), with a codicil (dated Aug. 30, 1884), of Mr. Fenwick-Boyce Barron, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Dragoon Guards, late of No. 15, Oxford-square, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 12 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Mrs. Henrietta Barron, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testator gives, devises, appoints, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife, absolutely.

The will of Mr. Robert Tubbs, J.P., D.L., late of Mayertorne Manor, near Wendover, Bucks, and of No. 55, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Tubbs Nightingale Tubbs, the son, and sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £10,000. The testator bequeaths to his housekeeper, Mary Anne Cleary, if in his service at the time of his decease, £300, free of duty. All his manors, messuages, farms, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and the residue of his personal estate, he gives to his said son, and only child.

The Duke of Connaught has accepted the presidency of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1885. The society will hold its summer exhibition for the current year at Waltham in June.

The Rev. John Wilder, Senior Fellow, has been elected Vice-Provost of Eton College in the room of the late Rev. G. J. Dupuis.

At a Chapter of St. Patrick, held in Dublin Castle last week by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Annaly and Lord Montague were appointed Knights of the Order. The company invited to witness the ceremony, who were all in Court dress, remained to a dance.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA.—You are right; there is more work in the solution of a good three-move mate of the present day than in the five-move position of thirty years ago.  
J H A (Almondsbury).—The letter was returned as requested.  
POLYANTHUS (Liverpool).—Your question was, "In what manner are solutions transmitted to you?" If there was any misconception on our part, we regret it.  
R M L (South Molton).—Any of the Bohemian papers named can be obtained on application to Mr. F. Moucha, Bohemian Chess Club, Black Horse Hotel, Prague, Austro-Bohemia.  
H L (St. Martin's-lane).—A chess club directory was published by Mr. Brand, Duffield, near Derby.  
C M D (Alexandria).—In the Christmas Nut referred to, the answer to 1. K takes P on the part of Black is 2. Q to B 4th (ch), &c.  
E J M (Mile-end).—The move should have been Kt to Kt sq.  
P J (Broadmoor).—The solutions mentioned were subsequently acknowledged. Please remember that solutions cannot be acknowledged in the number for the week in which they are received.  
EMMO (Darlington).—Thanks for the problem, which shall have early attention. The same family.  
F A (Manchester).—There is no really practical work on the construction of problems, and, after all, study of the works of the best composers is the best course to follow.  
W B (Stratford).—Your amended problem shall be examined.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2121, 2122, and HERRN SEPKA'S and MAKOVSKY'S PROBLEMS received from J S Logan (Blackburn, Natal); of No. 2131 from Pierce Jones, Epleva, Emil Frau, and D W (Aberdeenshire); of No. 3132 from R Arfwedson (Hedono, Sweden), F M Haines, D W (Aberdeenshire), W F Scheele, J G G, J Egan Geoghegan, G F Champey, Rev. T S Curtis, P P (Brussels), D McJoy, William Davis, Emil Gregor (Paris), Sydney, Rev. E S Dodd, Richard Thomas, Pierce Jones, J R Crisland (Copenhagen), Henry Ishbridge, J W F, and F M; of Mr. LOYD'S PROBLEM from J T W, Pierce Jones, D W (Aberdeenshire); of HERR BERGER'S PROBLEM from Jumbo, Frederick Ashe, Pierce Jones, D W (Aberdeenshire); of Mr. C E DENNIS'S PROBLEM from Jupiter Junior, G W Law, L L Greenaway, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, Kitten, J G Austee, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, C Oswald, Aaron Harper, H Blacklock, G S Oldfield, J Alois Schmucke, T G (Ware), J H Adamson, R H Brooks, Rev. T S Curtis, Hereward, R Worters, J T W, Columbus, Pierce Jones, E L G, Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), M A Dennis, and B H C (Salisbury).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2133 received from F F Pott, K (Bridgwater), Jupiter Junior, Shadforth, G W Law, L L Greenaway, R Worters (Canterbury), An Old Hand, L Devaras, Jumbo, Columbus, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, H St. George, Carl Stepan, C Oswald, Aaron Harper, H Blacklock, Emma (Darlington), Rev. W Anderson (Old Romney), Pierce Jones, W Hillier, R Tweddell, O W Milson, C Good, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, E L G, M A Eadie (Wexford), W J Radman, M O'Halloran, E Cassella (Paris), J H Adamson, R Gray, A W Scrutton, N S Harris, B R Wood, A C Hunt, E Louder, Rev. T S Curtis, L Fulcon (Antwerp), A Karberg (Hamburg), James Pilkington, A Wilmore, S Bullen, J Alois Schmucke, W David, Alpha, T G (Ware), H Wardell, and Clement Fawcett.

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

## No. 2132.

WHITE.  
1. R to B 5th  
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.  
Any move

## HERR BERGER'S PROBLEM.

WHITE.  
1. B to K 6th  
2. Q to Kt 5th  
3. Q mates.

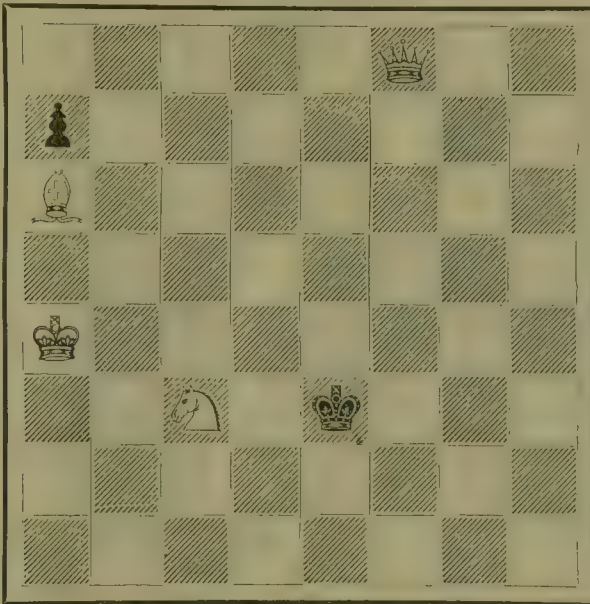
BLACK.  
K takes P  
Any move

NOTE.—If Black plays 1. K takes Kt, White continues with 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch), and if either Pawn moves, then 2. B to K B 5th, mating in each case in the third move.

## PROBLEM No. 2135.

By C. E. Tuckett.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following Game is quoted from the *Adelaide Observer*, because of the curious termination. It was played in the Intercolonial Match, by telegraph, between Mr. A. CHAMBER, for New South Wales, and Mr. ELLING, for Victoria.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q R to K sq	Q to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to Q 2nd	Q to R 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	22. P takes P	P to B 5th
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. B takes P	B takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	24. B takes B	R to B sq (ch)
6. P to B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	25. B to B 6th	
7. B to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 2nd		
9. Castles	K Kt to Kt 5th		
There seems no purpose in this move, unless, as our contemporary observes, it is intended to be sacrificed.			
10. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 4th		
11. P takes B P	P takes P		
12. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th		
13. P takes Kt	R P takes P		
14. Kt to Kt 5th	B to B 3rd		
15. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd		
16. K to B 2nd	Castles (Q R)		
17. B takes Kt			
We agree with the <i>Adelaide Observer</i> in thinking this move injudicious.			
17. Kt to Q B 4th	B takes B		
18. R to K Kt sq	R to R 7th		
	R to K sq		
We have received the following problem from Mr. N. Travers, of Twickenham, who would be glad to learn the author's name. It is a very interesting position of a class of problem now somewhat out of vogue:—			
White: K at Q 6th, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 5th, Pawns at Q B 4th and Q R 3rd. (Five pieces.)			
Black: K at Q R 3rd, Pawn at Q R 5th. (Two pieces.)			
White to play, and mate in four moves.			

At this point there occurred a misconception which seems to have been caused by a defect in the arrangements of the match. Mr. Elling's move as wired from Melbourne was 25. Q to R 6th, but it was read in Sydney as 25. Q to B 5th (ch), and the reply was 21. K to B sq. White consequently lost the game in a few moves. It is, perhaps, worth mentioning that in the only match by telegraph in which the writer engaged, he had his own and his adversary's moves repeated, and had such a precaution been adopted in this case, such a blunder could not have occurred. The following is the finish which is neat enough on the part of Black:—

25. Q to R 6th  
26. K to B sq  
27. R takes B  
28. K to K 2nd  
Checkmate.

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## ART BOOKS.

Those who can recollect the interest aroused by Mr. J. Gilbert's delightful and valuable study on Titian and the Cadore country, will welcome his new volume, *Landscape in Art* (John Murray, 1885), which is, in a sense, the complement of his first work. Mr. Gilbert's aim has been to trace the position occupied by landscape in art, and to show by what slow stages the claims of nature to be portrayed were recognised. It is possible, though scarcely probable, that amongst the painters of antiquity there were landscape painters in our present acceptance of the term; but our remotest knowledge of such work is that based on the wall decorations found on the Esquiline, now to be seen in the Vatican, and those preserved at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Although in a few mosaics of the sixth and seventh centuries, found at Ravenna and Rome, trees and rocks, and even clouds, are represented, we must pass on to the very close of the fourteenth century before anything like backgrounds appear in the missal work, which alone absorbed the time and the talent of the artists of that interesting period. The gold background of the saints and Madonnas had first to give place to the diaper, perhaps a touching allusion to the cross-bars of the monk's cell, beyond which Nature, neglected and feared, was bright and beautiful. Whether the first note of freedom was struck in Flanders or in Italy, it is hard to say. In John van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb"—to be seen at the Cathedral of St. Bavon at Ghent—landscape first showed itself north of the Alps; but very few years could have separated that work from the "Tribute Money" of Masaccio, which adorns the walls of the Brancacci Chapel in Florence. In the one case, it was the walls and towers and innumerable spires of the "New Jerusalem" which the Flemish artist depicted; in the other, the Pisan hills, of which here and there the tops are lost under masses of cloud, which inspired the Italian. From that time onwards, little by little, landscape usurps more and more space and importance in the works of every school on either side of the Alps, and the study of Nature seems at once to have developed the individual talents of each painter. Roger van der Weyden was no mere imitator of his contemporary, van Eyck; nor was Ghirlandajo of Masaccio. Yet one can believe that, had the Rubicon never been crossed, both would have gone on repeating with mechanical monotony the angular Madonnas and wooden saints with which missal painting had for so many centuries been content. In Italy, progress was more rapid than in the north, under the influence of Botticelli, who excelled in trees; of Leonardo Da Vinci, for whom the stalactite caverns had at one time so great a fascination; and of Perugino, who treated mountain forms and lake shores with equal skill and tenderness, and pointed the road to that perfection which Raffaele attained. But throughout this and the succeeding period of art, Flemish as well as Italian, the landscape was still only an accessory—the mere setting of the picture—religious or secular. And it is not until we reach Titian that we have any trace of what we should, in these days, describe as a landscape; and of Titian there is the tradition of only four of such works—all now lost, except the one belonging to the Queen, and hidden from the public at Buckingham Palace. But in the majority of the great Venetian's works some trace of the surroundings of the world in which he lived is always to be found: the mountains above Belluno, the sea beyond Chioggia, or the deep valleys of the Euganean Hills, are constantly appearing. From Titian's time, however, although the decadence of Italian art was soon to set in, the cause of landscape painting for itself had been won—Tintoretto, the Caracci, and Domenichino handed on its traditions to Guercino, which, after him, were to revive, in temporary splendour, under the magic brush of the unrivalled Claude, to be sustained for a while by Salvator Rosa, and to close a brilliant era with Gaspard Poussin. In the Netherlands, a very similar course may be traced from Mabuse to Paul Bril and "peasant" and "velvet" Breughel, until the genius of Rubens arose like a sun among the lesser lights. Through all this long development, Mr. Gilbert leads us by pleasant paths and easy stages. His style is simple, instructive, and withal pleasant to read. One feels oneself in the society of an enthusiast, anxious to make others appreciate the pleasure he has found in studying the pictures of the past as a lover of Nature, not as a mere pedant nor as the critic of mere technical details. We therefore welcome his work as not only a real addition to our knowledge of an interesting subject, but as the best incentive we have met with for many years to a study of the great masters and their surroundings. We gain an insight into something more than their studio life; and, above all, we learn how monotonous was the painter's art until he sought inspiration in Nature.

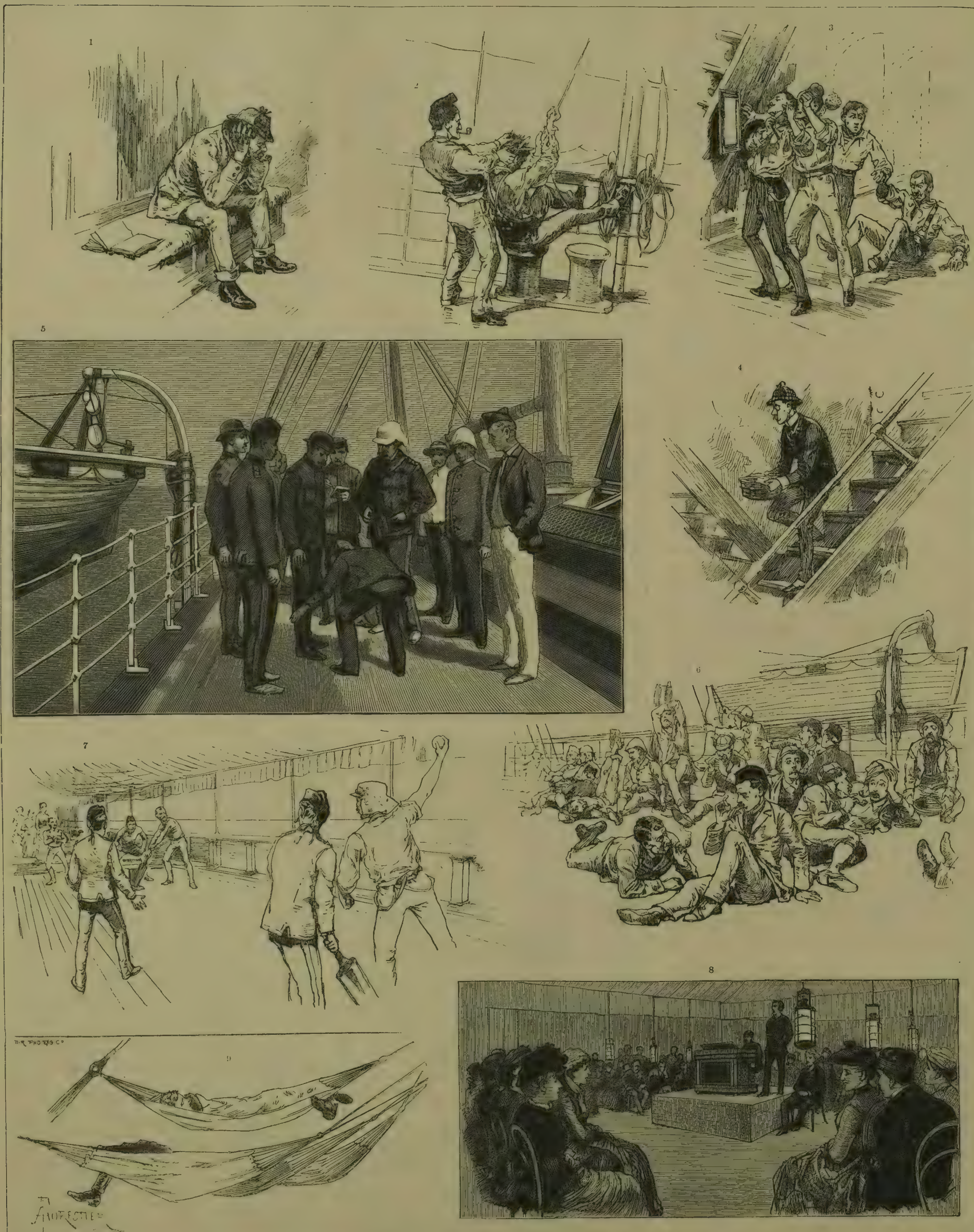
A want long felt by lovers of English art has been supplied in *The English School of Painting*, by Ernest Chesneau, translated by L. N. Etherington, with a preface by Professor Ruskin (Cassell and Company). It is at once comprehensive and concise, and the author's critical judgment is indorsed by Professor Ruskin, who has written the preface. It is no small compliment to M. Chesneau, and it is certainly fortunate for him that his book is recommended and introduced by the most authoritative art critic of the age; for the British public, as a rule, have no unshaken faith in French authors when they write on English subjects. Mr. Ruskin, however, has such confidence in M. Chesneau's power of analysing English art that he has commissioned him to write "a life of Turner, and we suppose the author of "Modern Painters" could give no greater proof of his faith in a contemporary French writer. In his introductory chapter M. Chesneau gives an interesting account of the state of English art in England previous to the time of Hogarth, from whom he properly dates the commencement of the English school of painting. Covering the period from 1730 to 1850, he deals with the masters of portrait, historical, genre, and landscape painting. From 1850 to 1882, he describes and criticises the works of every English artist known to fame, as well as some "of whom," as Professor Ruskinsays, "there is nothing really noteworthy"; though further on he adds, with admirable toleration, "I am glad to admit that art which is uninteresting to me may be useful and helpful to other people." The book is profusely illustrated with sketches of some of the principal works of our greatest painters, and the translation by Miss Etherington is all that could be desired. There are a few trifling errors as to names and dates; for example, the venerable Bede's monastery is printed "Yarrow" instead of "Jarrow," and Turner is stated to have died at the age of forty-eight instead of seventy-six.

Alderman Sir John Whittaker Ellis, M.P., has been re-elected by the Court of Common Council Governor of the Irish Society, which body manage the extensive estates of the London Corporation in the province of Ulster; and Mr. Biggs Deputy-Governor.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel next Wednesday. The chair will be taken by Mr. S. Hope Morley, treasurer of the institution, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at half-past five precisely.



EN ROUTE TO BECHUANALAND.



1. Our Special Artist in the Bay of Biscay.

5. Inspecting Uniforms.

6. The Matutinal Pipe.

2. At "Truett's."

7. Cricket.

3. A hasty toilette.

8. An Evening Concert.

4. A "Masher."

9. At rest.

SKETCHES ON BOARD THE PEMBROKE CASTLE, BY A TROOPER OF "METHUEN'S HORSE."





MERAWI, OPPOSITE ABOU DOM, ON THE ROUTE OF GENERAL EARLE'S COLUMN UP THE NILE.



PART OF GENERAL EARLE'S CAMP AT HANDAB.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.—SKETCHES BY THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. R. C. COVENY, 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

"I have much pleasure in sending you the inclosed, and hope they may be of some use to you."—Letter from Lieut.-Col. Coveny to the "Illustrated London News," dated Handab, Jan. 22; he was killed at Kerbeka on Feb. 10.





THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM EARLE, C.B., C.S.I.,  
KILLED IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS AT THE BATTLE OF KERDEKAN, FEB. 10.



WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.



1. Shahrud, from the east.

4. The Holy City of Meshed, Khorassan.

2. View of Khorassan, looking east from Shahrud.

5. Damghan, with the home of the "Old Man of the Mountain."

3. Chunar-tree at Shahrud.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON.



## THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The political importance of this question is forcibly impressed on the public mind by the presence now in London of M. Lessar, a French engineer and geographer in the Russian service, who is sent here to discuss with our Foreign Office those very details of frontier topography which ought to be examined on the spot by the joint British and Russian Commissions. Sir Peter Lumsden with his staff, accompanied by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, arrived two months ago at Bala Murghab, the appointed place of meeting, about one hundred miles north-east of Herat, and they are still kept waiting for General Zeleny, the Russian Commissioner, who has not yet set forth from Tiflis, and can hardly reach the proposed scene of operations before April. This unexplained failure of the Russian Government to keep its appointment, with the uncalled-for mission of M. Lessar to London, is a cause for much dissatisfaction and suspicion of its real intentions. Our Special Artist has diligently employed himself in making a number of Sketches of all places of interest between the Heri-rud and Murghab Rivers, in the country on the Afghan frontier, towards Sarakhs and Merv, which may possibly become the subject of a serious dispute. It is a territory of no great extent, measuring less than a hundred and fifty miles from west to east; but it is absolutely essential to the military defence of Herat, and to the political security of Afghanistan. The two large rivers above named, the Heri-rud (or Tejend), flowing southward to Herat, on the Persian border, and the Murghab, flowing northward from the Paropamisus mountain range to Merv and Russian Turkestan, inclose a district inhabited by frontier tribes called the Salors and the Badghis, who have been always reckoned subjects of the Ameer of Afghanistan. During the last few months, without any claim being advanced by diplomatic negotiations, the Russian military officials at Sarakhs have presumed to push forward their outposts to Pul-i-Khatun, on the Heri-rud, actually within the Persian territory, and to Penjdel, on the Murghab, which certainly belongs to Afghanistan. These unwarrantable acts, committed to the prejudice of the intended friendly settlement of the frontier question, cannot be allowed to pass without a decided protest on the part of the British Government, as well as of the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, and perhaps also of the Shah of Persia. The situation of affairs is now watched by all who have studied the question with very grave anxiety; and our Artist's Sketches, with the accurate descriptive notes which he has furnished to us, may soon be found of the greatest value. The country has never been visited, hitherto, by Europeans able to record minute and careful observations either of the localities or of the people; and we feel sure that the importance of Mr. Simpson's work, at the present moment, cannot fail to be appreciated by those in authority, as well as by the readers of this Journal.

In the meantime, reserving for early publication, when our space permits, his Illustrations of the disputed Afghan frontier, we must be content this week to give a few more of our Artist's interesting Sketches of Khorassan, the eastern province of the Persian empire, through which he journeyed on horseback with Sir Peter Lumsden's party, from Teheran to the banks of the Heri-rud. The whole length of the northern frontier of Khorassan, but more especially "the great highway of Central Asia," the road from Shahrud to Meshed, is of much political, military, and commercial importance. It runs several hundred miles from west to east,

nearly parallel with the new Russian road and half-constructed line of railway up the Attrek valley, which leads from the Caspian Sea towards the Afghan frontier. This consideration, besides the ancient historical renown of the decayed Persian cities along the route, and the esteem in which they are held by the Mohammedan nations, gives a particular interest to our Views of Shahrud and Meshed. We have already described the position of Shahrud, which is a town of some traffic on the way to Asterabad and the Russian seaports of the Caspian. On the road from Persia to Damghan, situated below the mountains reputed to have been the abode of the "Old Man of the Mountain," the notorious Hassan Subbagh, the founder of the Assassins in Syria. His home was a castle, but water flowed through it, and the place was made into a delightful garden. The followers of this man were initiated into his system or service, and were taught that they could not die; hence the place was called Lahyamoot, or "Without Death." We do not know whether there are any remains of this castle yet to be seen. Hassan Subbagh lived in the time of the Crusades; that is a long time ago, and his deathless gardens may have entirely disappeared. When young, Hassan Subbagh was a companion of the elegant Persian poet, Omar Khayyoun, whose tomb at Nishapore was lately visited by our Artist. Mr. Simpson contributes a sketch of Damghan, and one of a venerable old chunar-tree, or plane-tree, which he saw at Shahrud; it is a very fine one, being, by a rough measurement, about 18 ft. diameter. It is in one of the suburbs of Shahrud, where there is a small village and a mill.

The Holy City of Meshed, the capital of Khorassan, stands on a plain, which is part of the valley of the Keshef Rud, or Keshef River, for Rud is the word here used in that sense. About twenty miles to the west there is a large spring of water; it is called Chesmeh Gilas, or the Cherry Fountain. The water is brought by an artificial water-course all the way to Meshed, where it forms a canal through the principal street, which is called the Khaban. This supplies the city with water. Meshed is at least four miles in circumference, and has a mud wall of defence. The view from the south-east shows the Eedgah Gate, on the outside of which is a large burial-ground, and a number of brick-kilns. This view also shows the shrine of the Imam Reza, with its golden dome and minarets.

During a dense fog on Wednesday, the British India steamer El Dorado, 3332 tons, was wrecked on one of the Berling islands, near the coast of Portugal. The crew and some military officers, the only passengers on board, were saved. The vessel carried about 600 tons of military stores for the army in Egypt, including a much-needed supply of clothing for the troops in the Soudan.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 12th inst, the Town Clerk read a letter from Earl Stanhope, chairman of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, offering to appropriate for the perpetual use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the metropolis Gravel-Pit Wood, at Highgate, comprising sixty-nine acres, and thirty acres of land at Kilburn, forming a portion of the site occupied in 1879 by the Royal Agricultural Show. The offer is made by the commissioners on condition that the Corporation shall obtain Parliamentary sanction for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make the proposed appropriation, and shall undertake to lay out and maintain these two spaces as parks in perpetuity.

## EN ROUTE TO BECHUANALAND.

A few Sketches by Mr. Julius M. Price, our Special Artist with the volunteer corps raised in London under the name of "The South African Irregular Force," otherwise called "Methuen's Horse," to serve the Government of the Cape Colony in restoring law and order in Bechuanaland, are presented in this Number of our Journal. These Sketches were all taken on board the Pembroke Castle, the vessel which conveyed three hundred of the volunteers from England to Capetown in December; and the incidents of personal experience during the voyage, the sleeping in hammocks, the washing, shaving, and dressing; the fetching breakfast or dinner for a mess, the tailor's business of measuring for uniforms, the lounging, smoking, and chatting on deck, and the assemblage of passengers to enjoy an entertainment of vocal music or recitation, fill the page very well. Our Special Artist and his comrades of No. 5 Troop, arriving at Capetown on Dec. 19, were started off next day to Barkly, West Griqualand, where the whole force was to rendezvous on Jan. 14, and his latest communication to us is dated from that place, "with the Royal Engineers," on the 17th ult. We observe that the present style and title of his regiment, since its formal enrolment, is the "1st Mounted Rifles," under the command of Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, C.B. The 2nd Mounted Rifles are commanded by Major Stapleton, of the 20th Hussars. On the 12th ult., there were already collected at Barkly, or on the way to Barkly, a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons, a battery of Gardner guns, five companies of the Royal Scots, four troops of Methuen's, and two of Carrington's. A correspondent who is not one of the corps, writing on the 4th from Langford camp, the headquarters of Major-General Sir Charles Warren, says, "The behaviour of the 1st Mounted Rifles has been beyond all praise. Colonel Methuen certainly works his regiment harder than any other in the force. From four a.m. to dinner-time, and again in the afternoon, they seem always at stables; on parade, or out doing field-firing or outpost duty; and, so far as outsiders can see, there is always the same cheerfulness and keenness. No doubt they have yet much to learn in the way of drill, and possibly something of the customs and discipline of the service; but on the whole they have progressed with giant strides, and in a few months should be one of the smartest, as they are one of the finest, bodies of men in the service."

The Charity Commissioners have directed a public inquiry to be held respecting the administration of the municipal charities of the city of Canterbury.

The twenty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, as usual, on Ash Wednesday. Mr. John Hare occupied the chair, and was supported by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and by an influential list of stewards.

Mr. E. Stanford, of Churing-cross, has published a new map, designed to illustrate the military operations in the Soudan. The references to places on the Nile, between Korti and Khartoum, are very complete. The track across the Bayuda Desert, from Merawi to Metammeh, is clearly defined; so also is that from Soukkin to Berber, and the map is made of additional value by an illustration of Khartoum, showing the position of the Government House, the palace, the Hospital, and powder magazine. In the present position of affairs the map will prove most useful.

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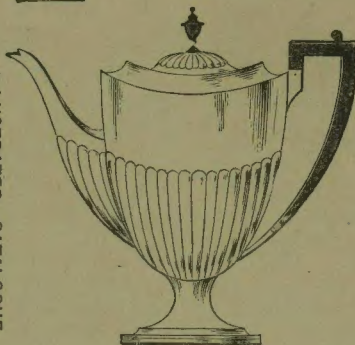
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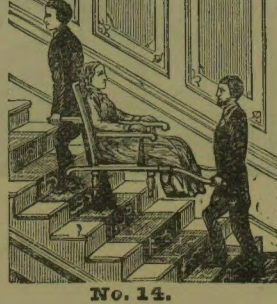
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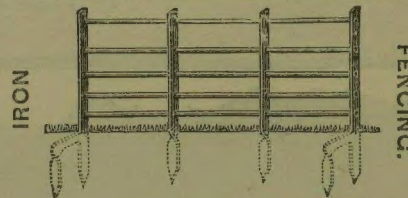
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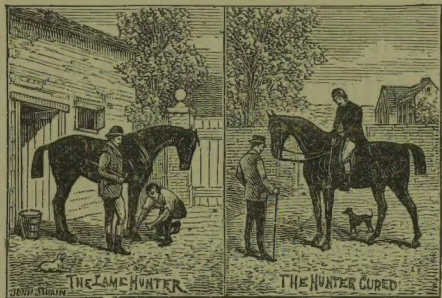
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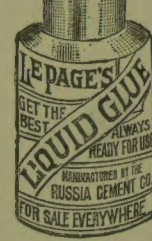
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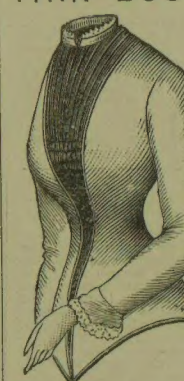
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